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U.S., SOVIET ACADEMICS CONFER ON SECURITY ISSUES

PM131116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A meeting has taken place in Moscow between a delegation from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences International Security and Arms Control Committee headed by Prof M. Goldberber, the committee's chairman, and a delegation from the USSR Academy of Sciences Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament headed by the council's chairman, Acad N.N. Inozemtsev. There was a discussion of questions of international security. It was deemed expedient to hold similar meetings in the future. A talk took place between the delegations' members and Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

LOSEV RAPS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ARMS TALKS

PM131058 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Observer Sergey Losev "International Review": "Appeal to Reason"]

[Excerpts] The entire world's attention is currently riveted on the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples."

The Soviet Union's constructive initiative has convincingly confirmed that our country's policy is in striking contrast to the militarist course of the U.S. administration, which is pursuing the path of an unrestrained arms race and the exacerbation of international tensions and confrontation and is pushing mankind toward war.

It is obviously not fortuitous that official Washington has done everything in its power to hush up the new Soviet peace initiative in the American mass media. An indicative fact in this regard is the reaction of a U.S. State Department spokesman who, in answer to persistent questions from correspondents, stated at a press conference that he allegedly had no "specific comments" in connection with the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal. At the same time the State Department spokesman repeated the already grating phrase about the imaginary "interest" of the present U.S. administration in talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms and medium-range missiles. But these are no more than words and the practical actions of the Reagan administration conflict with these protestations. It is characteristic that even such a hardened anti-Soviet as Brzezinski, the former assistant to the U.S. president on national security, admitted in an interview with the New York TIMES that the R. Reagan administration "lacks the readiness to hold constructive talks on arms control." The truth is that the present U.S. approach to talks is predetermined by the Pentagon's course of implementing come what may the deployment in Western Europe of the new American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles. It is precisely with this that the White House links its unrealizable calculations of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. "The Americans and Europeans," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger cynically stated, "can best demonstrate their allied feelings if the new weapons, and likewise American troops, are deployed on European soil." (!).

At the recent talks in Washington the American side informed FRG Chancellor Schmidt that the Pentagon regards these new missiles, which are capable of hitting the USSR's territory, as weapons for a first strike at Soviet strategic missiles and not as a counterbalance to Soviet medium-range missiles. This is why the present American administration is giving absolute priority to the deployment of missiles and not to talks. All the rest has been swept to one side--objective assessments, truth and facts confirming that approximate equality in the military-strategic sphere exists between NATO and the USSR.

Consequently, whatever they are saying these days in Washington about "readiness" to resume Soviet-American talks, the American side is not holding and does not wish to hold any talks on the essence of strategic arms limitation, confining itself to vague promises to begin such talks by the end of this year or the beginning of next year.

Those working contacts which are currently in progress in the American capital between the State Department and the Soviet Embassy, owing to the negative position of the United States, are devoted only to the procedure for future talks. It looks as if the Reagan administration, as before, has in mind seeking the limitation of only Soviet medium-range missiles, leaving the American forward-based facilities out of the picture. This was also confirmed by Secretary of State A. Haig at a recent press conference in Manila, where he urged an approach incompatible with the principle of equality and identical security. Advocating maintaining such an unacceptable approach, the U.S. administration is in fact aiming to turn the talks themselves into a screen for implementing the plans for deploying the new American missiles in Europe, plans which are ruinous for the cause of peace. In this connection the New York TIMES notes with reason widespread opinion in Europe that the "United States is making announcements about progress in the matter of talks on disarmament problems only in order to reduce West European opposition to the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe."

Moreover the appointments to leading posts in the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency made by the White House by no means demonstrate an intention by the American administration to conduct Soviet-American talks on a serious basis. By an irony of fate disarmament issues in the United States will be under the direction henceforth of its rabid opponents and champions of the arms race like E. Rostow and General Rowny--people who possess not political wisdom and courage but rather the habit, which does not require a great deal of intelligence, of saber-rattling and threatening the use of force, a habit which in the nuclear age assumes particular danger for the existence of mankind.

In the final analysis such a course also presents a threat to the national interests of the United States itself. "Time is passing," former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance said in a television interview. "The SALT I agreement is about to run out, the SALT II treaty has not been ratified and meanwhile the creation and stockpiling of dangerous new types of arms is taking place." I am sure, Vance pointed out further, that the Russians are striving for equality and balance of forces and that the Soviet Union is ready for such talks. "At the same time the Reagan administration has done nothing in this direction. Moreover, it is pursuing a provocative policy in relation to the Russians, which is evidenced by the unjustified decision announced a few days ago on the sale of modern weapons to China. This decision," Vance emphasized, "bears witness to the absence of a serious approach in Washington to the problem of Soviet-American relations."

In Washington it is the rule that every change of president must be accompanied by massive violations of international commitments and commitments under bilateral agreements with other states undertaken by the United States. However in the nuclear age, talks and observance of treaty commitments are needed equally by all, just as peace, security and confidence in the future are needed by all.

As regards the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, we are confident of the future, confident of our strength and potential. During the last decade national income throughout the CEMA member-countries increased by 66 percent and the volume of the gross industrial output increased by 84 percent. Utilizing the advantages of the socialist system, on the basis of their own efforts and relying on mutual cooperation, the CEMA member-countries have increased their economic, scientific and technical potential and in the seventies outstripped the developed capitalist states by almost double in terms of growth rates of production and national income. The Soviet Union has at its disposal everything necessary to deal a rebuff to aggression, protect its national interests and defend the interests of its friends and allies. Let our enemies make no mistake! The passionate appeal to reason which the USSR Supreme Soviet has made was dictated not by weakness but by strength, confidence in the future and sincere concern for strengthening peace in the interests of resolving the urgent vital problems confronting countries and peoples.

SEMEYKO ON 'STRATEGIC' NATURE OF EUROMISSILES

PM13100, Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko: "Violating the Principle of Equality. The Sinister Purposes of Washington's Buildup of Its 'Eurostrategic' Potential"]

[Text] The fate of detente and international security as a whole depends to a large extent on how matters will stand with respect to the existing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. To set and then to lower the level of this equilibrium on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security--this is the essence of the Soviet approach.

The American administration's leaders have another approach. Accustomed to thinking only in terms of force and diktat they, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Kiev, "in fact consider the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union to be their main political credo. The solution of international problems through talks and mutually advantageous agreements evidently comes somewhere around 10th place for them, if they think seriously about it at all."

In Washington's aspiration to attain strategic nuclear superiority circumventing the principle of equality and identical security particular significance is attached to the development of its "Eurostrategic" potential. In the fifties, when the first American nuclear weapons appeared on the European Continent, the Pentagon was attempting to fulfill, so to speak, two tasks in one. On the one hand--to ensure regional nuclear superiority in the military theater. On the other--to constantly increase the opportunity of inflicting nuclear strikes on the USSR from European bases in addition to strikes by strategic nuclear forces.

These aims were pursued throughout the entire period of so-called American strategic nuclear superiority or, more precisely, of U.S. quantitative superiority in strategic nuclear delivery systems. However, this period has receded into the past forever. It has been replaced by a period of strategic parity, when the numbers of the sides' strategic weapons have become practically equal and in the interests of stabilizing the strategic situation it has become necessary to somehow fix this equality--whether at 2,400 or 2,250 units of strategic offensive weapons, as the SALT II treaty in particular envisages.

In these conditions on the other side of the ocean they have begun to assess the significance of a Eurostrategic "addition" in a different way. If it is solidly built up on a new military-technical basis it would in essence become a new, supplementary strategic potential. This, it is said, is the "correct" way to restore the lost superiority--this is the evident conclusion of American strategists. It has received a principled assessment in the USSR. First, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his talk with O. Palme, this is an attempt to upset the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States established by the SALT treaty in the American side's favor. Second, the revival of nuclear superiority is a chimera. The Soviet Union will simply not allow this.

From the quantitative viewpoint it is a question of plans to increase substantially the number of already deployed, medium-range nuclear facilities of the United States and its nuclear allies. Taking into consideration that this number now totals almost a thousand, the addition to it of 600 Euromissiles would increase the Eurostrategic nuclear potential by roughly 50 percent. It would be a weighty addition to the existing American strategic potential, whose numerical strength, according to official data, totals roughly 2,300 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles.

However, it is a matter of not only the quantitative but also the qualitative aspect of the question. For it is a question of an increase in the might of the strategic potential aimed at the most densely populated and industrially developed part of the Soviet Union. It is not fortuitous that it is subsequently intended to increase the range of the Euromissiles even further. Whereas the range of the Pershing I missile is 740 km and that of the Pershing II, planned for development from 1983, from all accounts, will be more than treble that, the range of the prospective missile (the IIA variant) will be as great as 4,000 km.

Another aspect is also important. Carter's Directive 59 must be forgotten--the Reagan administration has by no means abandoned it. And the directive envisages maximally extensive strikes at military and administrative installations. In their attempts to ensure effective strikes at them American strategists place particular hope on reducing the time the Euromissiles take to reach their targets. Whereas this totals roughly 30 minutes for strategic missiles and less than 15 minutes for submarine-launched missiles, for the Pershing II missiles which they want to deploy in Europe it will be only 4-6 minutes. Moreover Washington takes account of the fact that the USSR has no analogous strategic potential near the American Continent.

All this, according to the Pentagon strategists' calculations, is bound to put the potential adversary in a difficult situation. If you add to this the Euromissiles' great accuracy their military importance becomes even more obvious--they would constitute a qualitatively distinct and essentially new strategic potential.

In these conditions, it is thought in the United States, American strategic superiority would be reborn as the fabled Phoenix is reborn from the ashes. Of course such calculations are totally unrealistic, taking into account the inevitable Soviet countermeasures. However, as a result of the new turn in the arms race the world has drawn considerably nearer to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe through the effect of a known law--the more arms there are, the stronger the temptation felt by imperialism's most bellicose circles to utilize them.

In order to avert such a dangerous prospect and ensure a political solution to the problem in accordance with the principle of equality, the Soviet Union has proposed drawing the line at what the sides already have and freezing the present medium-range nuclear potential, including, of course, forward-based American nuclear facilities. The moratorium could be in effect until a permanent treaty on limiting or even better reducing this potential is concluded. It could create a more favorable atmosphere at the Soviet-U.S. talks on this issue, insofar as the sword of Damocles of increasingly new weapons appearing in various regions of Europe would not be hanging over the sides.

This sensible proposal has been rejected by the Atlantic bloc countries, however. Judging from the communique of the Rome NATO Council session, its participants downgrade the whole point of possible talks with the USSR to merely "the introduction of substantial limitations on Soviet military might." In other words not the implementation of the equality principle, but the attainment of unilateral Soviet concessions which, moreover would be made in conditions when NATO is engaged in "arms upgrading."

In an attempt to justify their rejection of a moratorium the NATO members adduce "arguments" which in fact turn out to be base falsifications grossly distorting reality.

First "argument." As the communique of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's recent session states, a moratorium allegedly "can only consolidate an inequality of forces which is unacceptable to NATO and is at variance with the principle of equality."

It is difficult to say whether there is more hypocrisy or elementary unscrupulousness here. First, the equilibrium of medium-range nuclear potentials in Europe, like the equilibrium of nonnuclear forces, has been and continues to be acknowledged by many Western statesmen and military figures. The replacement of old medium-range Soviet missiles with new ones has not led to the achievement of superiority in this sphere by the Soviet Union. With the deployment of each new (SS-20) missile in the Soviet Union, one or two old missiles have been removed at the same time. Second, if it is the principle of equality that is being discussed, then it is precisely the NATO countries which are violating it with the deployment of almost 600 additional missiles in Europe. It is primarily the main Western nuclear power--the United States--which is violating it and, not only at the Eurostrategic but also a higher, strategic, level.

Second "argument." It is asserted that a moratorium will in fact be implemented since, they say, NATO will not deploy the new Euromissiles until 1983. But this thesis is simply not serious. The fact that NATO is not prepared for the deployment of the Euromissiles at the present time is a technical phenomenon, not in any way a political one, and this is the crux of the matter. In addition, if for 2 more years there will be no Pershing II's or Tomahawks in Europe, why would NATO not accept the idea of a moratorium? For it is clear that the Soviet medium-range missiles would also be "frozen", that is, what the Atlanticists want so much to be ensured. Here again the NATO bosses' logic turns out to be at variance with good sense.

Third "argument." The rejection of a moratorium, like the gamble on "arms upgrading" in general, is motivated by the necessity of "strengthening security" in Europe. The more missiles NATO has, they say, or at minimum, the greater its readiness to have more of them, the more difficult it will be for the Soviet Union to dare to .... make use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has always been, is and will remain a resolute opponent of nuclear war. This is well known to the NATO leaders, of course. However, they want this not to be known by the public at large.

The new missiles in Europe are needed by Washington and the NATO bloc for something quite different--to obtain superior positions in both politics and strategy. In policy this is allegedly a chance to exert political pressure from a "position of strength" in a crisis situation. It is a chance to achieve Soviet concessions in negotiations. These chances, let us state outright, have no substance--history has already proved this sufficiently. It is possible to talk with the Soviet Union only from a position of equality, not superiority.

In strategy there is again a chance--of gaining an opportunity to launch a surprise disarming strike. It is not fortuitous that the number of new American missiles--572--was calculated so scrupulously. "This number reflects the military assessment of what is necessary for a counterforce strike at Warsaw Pact military installations," the American journal FORTUNE frankly admitted. But these calculations also have no prospects. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his speech in Tbilis: "We will not be able to let the deployment on European soil of new American nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and our allies pass without consequences. In this case we will be forced to think about additional defense measures. If required, we will find impressive means for protecting our vital interests." This most important provision of Soviet policy indicates how utterly unrealistic are Washington's and NATO's strategic schemes.

American medium-range weapons are by no means some kind of connecting link between the U.S. strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, as NATO attempts to depict them. For the Soviet Union these are strategic weapons. It is only as such that they can be treated within the framework of the principle of equality and identical security.

The Soviet Union advocates holding swiftly and without any preliminary conditions constructive talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Its proposals advanced last year which express readiness to discuss and resolve the question of limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, including, of course, American forward-based nuclear facilities, remain in force. If the West really wants equilibrium at a reduced level, as is sometimes mentioned in NATO capitals, then a solution of the problem on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and only on this basis would be quite possible.

However the NATO bloc is as yet not displaying the requisite realism. Using as a cover vague promises to begin talks with the USSR, the militarists from this bloc--and primarily the United States--are doing everything to increase their Eurostrategic potential and thus aggravate the strategic situation in Europe and throughout the world.

SOVIET OBSERVER REJECTS EC'S AFGHANISTAN PLAN

PM140929 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Afghanistan's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] "Revolutionary Afghanistan has entered a new stage of development, and this process is irreversible," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council, stated when speaking at the press center at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. And life repeatedly confirms the correctness of these words. Although only 3 years have elapsed since the April revolution in the DRA--a short span of time, it would seem--how many important, historically significant shifts and changes have taken place since that time in the ancient land of Afghanistan! Land reform is being successfully implemented with the aim of eliminating feudal remnants in the economic and social life of the countryside and giving the country's production forces scope. About 700,000 hectares of land has already been distributed among peasants with little or no land. Firm foundations are being laid for modern industry, and practically all industrial enterprises are working at full capacity. More than half a million Afghans are students in courses and groups for the elimination of illiteracy, and are enthusiastically mastering the "secret of reading," confidently conquering the age-old enemy of ignorance and darkness.

The prestige of the people's power of the PDPA [as published] is growing; the cohesion of Afghan patriots is strengthening; broad masses of people are becoming involved increasingly actively in building a new society based on the principles of social progress and justice and free from the exploitation of man by man. One clear and convincing proof of this is the creation in the DRA of the National Fatherland Front, whose activity makes it possible to pool the energy, enthusiasm and labor of all the Afghan people.

This development of events is welcomed by all who value the cause of peace and the peoples' independence. These events produce the completely opposite reaction in the imperialist camp. The undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by U.S. ruling circles and their accomplices and voluntary allies is continuing, and the present Washington administration, which has openly set a course of winning U.S. imperialist hegemony in world affairs, is clearly taking the line of fanning the flames of this still more. In a recent interview U.S. President R. Reagan stated openly that the United States is prepared to assist with weapons the anti-Afghan mercenary gangs which are being knocked together with American dollars and Chinese yuan on Pakistani territory. Also associated with the line of stepping up interference in the DRA's affairs is Washington's decision on major weapons deliveries--to the tune of billions of dollars--to Pakistan, which is increasingly becoming a transshipment base for aggression and an American gendarme in the Middle East and Southeast [as published] Asia regions. And what can one say about the recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who made it clear during his visit to China that the United States and Beijing have agreed to "expand their cooperation" in support of counterrevolutionary forces operating against the DRA? Aggression against Afghanistan has now become a part of the general offensive against liberation and peace-loving forces unleashed by the camp of imperialist reaction.

Imperialism's armed onslaughts on Afghanistan also have special "propaganda backup." The so-called "Afghan question" is being actively utilized in the West for slander against the Afghan revolution and the USSR, although the initiators of these provocative campaigns are well aware that neither Afghanistan nor the Soviet Union has or has ever had any designs against third countries and their interests. At the same time attempts are being made to conceal the essence of the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the United States and some of its NATO allies toward the DRA, to misinform the international public and to present Washington and Co. in the role of some kind of "peacemakers."

In this connection mention must be made of the fuss recently created in the West over the so-called "initiative" of the participants in the EC Council session, which is based on British proposals and which some people in Washington, London and certain other Western capitals are trying to depict as all but the "key to a settlement."

The Soviet Union, like Afghanistan itself, is for a political settlement which would put an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan and give it reliable guarantees of independence. However, it is abundantly clear that such a settlement is inconceivable without the participation of the DRA itself. Yet this fundamental requirement is completely ignored and rejected by the designers of the aforementioned "initiative," whose essence is to convene a kind of "international conference on Afghanistan," but...without DRA representatives. It need hardly be demonstrated that the discussion of questions affecting a particular country behind that country's back goes beyond the bounds of normal relations between states.

It is obvious that the "initiative" under discussion cannot form the basis for serious talks and is unrealistic. And by all appearances it has been put forward for reasons which have nothing in common with genuine concern for a settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan. But not for nothing do they say in the East: "You cannot hide a camel under your coat." However cunningly imperialist circles may try to pass themselves off as "supporters of a settlement," the facts show that Washington and those who act on its orders do not intend to stop interfering in the DRA's affairs. If they are calling for a "settlement," it is only for the kind of settlement which in practice would amount to an attempt to resolve Afghanistan's destiny behind its back, and to resolve it in the interests of forces hostile to the Afghan people. These forces are stubbornly clinging to their hopes of reversing the DRA's revolutionary development.

The realistic path toward a settlement of the Afghanistan situation is set out in the DRA Government statement of 14 May 1980. The essence of the DRA proposals is the holding of talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors, above all Iran and Pakistan, and the ensuring of guarantees to the agreement from the USSR and the United States. An agreement on a political settlement, if it could be achieved, would make it possible to establish, in consultation with the Afghan side, a timetable and procedure for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The nonresumption of intervention against Afghanistan must be reliable and guaranteed. The 14 May DRA Government statement stresses that "Questions concerning Afghanistan's interests cannot be discussed--still less resolved--without the participation or without the knowledge of the DRA government."

As for the Soviet Union, while actively supporting Afghanistan's peace initiatives, it sees these initiatives in the context of the normalization of the situation in the region in general. The USSR expresses readiness to participate in a settlement of the Afghanistan situation both separately and in linkage with questions of Persian Gulf security. Naturally, here only international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed.

It is time that those who are encroaching on the DRA realize that their adventurist plans are not fated to be fulfilled. Millions of Afghans are fully determined to uphold and consolidate their revolutionary gains, and any attempts to talk to Afghanistan in the language of force are useless, the more so since, now as in the past, the DRA has every reason to count on the solidarity and international assistance of the Soviet people in the cause of defending the April revolution and its aims and tasks. Not the stepping up of aggression and subversive operations against sovereign, revolutionary Afghanistan, nor attempts to resolve the Afghan people's destiny against their will and behind their backs, but talks on the broad, constructive basis put forward by the Afghan Government constitute the only path to a true settlement. There is no reasonable alternative.

CONFUSION IN REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

LD121554 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 12 Jul, TASS--The New York TIMES carries an article sarcastically entitled "Who's in Charge of Foreign Policy? Well...", pointing to the confusion and inconsistency of the U.S. international policy.

In the Reagan administration, the newspaper stresses, "purposeful teamwork has been lacking on foreign policy." The top players in the Washington team, the newspaper says, have occasionally seemed at odds, bickering over priority and realms of authority, their public comments often out of step.

Noting that President Reagan stubbornly declines to make a major foreign policy address, the newspaper points out: "The President has contributed to a sense of confusion with off-the-cuff remarks." For example, it continues, "When Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr was in China announcing a new willingness to consider arms requests for Beijing, Mr Reagan was telling a Washington press conference of his undiminished support for Taiwan. That prompted Beijing to send a shot across Mr Haig's bow, warning him not to expect too much if the Taiwan theme remained strong."

Things were also "out of sync", the newspaper goes on to say, when Eugene V. Rostow, designated to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month that the administration would not be ready for strategic arms talks with Moscow before March 1982. The State Department, the New York TIMES says, "was so unhappy with that line", that it urged "not to pay too much heed because that was not Mr Haig's position."

"Uncoordinated beginnings are not uncommon," the newspaper adds, "but that such awkardness persists after six months suggests that the Reagan foreign policy machinery is still not in gear and it has not established who is in control. The newspaper criticises President Reagan's stance in this connection because, it says, "he demonstrated at his news conference last month that he is much less surefooted in articulating diplomatic objectives and the nuances of foreign policy".

U.S. 'RADIO SABOTAGE' AGAINST POLAND ATTACKED

PM130909 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Tool Against Detente"]

[Excerpts] U.S. imperialist circles allocate a special role to propaganda over the air. As is clear from the American press, VOA's budget, which reaches almost $100 million, will be increased by a further $79.5 million in fiscal 1982. Considerable sums are also being allocated specially for the construction of new radio transmitters and the modernization of existing ones in various regions, including the Philippines, Liberia, Botswana and Sri Lanka. This will make it possible to increase VOA's total broadcasting time to 943 hours a week and broadcast in 40 languages. Here most attention is being devoted to escalating radio sabotage against East European states, notably the USSR and Poland. Washington is also allocating ever-increasing sums to finance the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are entrenched in Munich, as well as dozens of emigre organizations with their press organs and publishing houses; Up to one-fourth of the American CIA's multibillion-dollar budget is spent on propaganda.

Each round in the anticommunist propaganda attacks being undertaken in the West has a pronounced class thrust--the only thing that changes is the direction of the blow and the order of the targets. At the present stage Poland is one of the chief objects around which the antisocialist bedlam is being played out. Imperialist reaction, which supports and encourages counterrevolution in that country, does not hide its intentions. It is hoping to change the correlation of forces in Europe and in the world in its favor. Imperialism is actively using the crisis in Poland to slander the socialist system and its ideals and principles.

The bourgeoisie's ideologues are overtly and covertly endeavoring to export anticommunism, nationalism and individualism to the world of socialism, trying to lull the class revolutionary vigilance of Polish citizens with false arguments of a bourgeois-liberal tendency, endeavoring to kindle nationalist sentiments, seeking to draw politically unstable people into their nets and searching for renegades who are fond of the easy life. As the West German magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK testifies, "The 'Polish fever' in Western mass news media was conceived at the outset with far-reaching aims and is aimed at making the state power in Poland back down and grant ideological, political and organizational freedom of action to those who wish to change gradually but radically the structure of power and the country's foreign policy position."

At the same time anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have today been turned into a tool in the struggle not only against the USSR and the other socialist community countries and not only against communists but also against all opponents of war, into a means of undermining detente.

The methods which imperialist propaganda uses to distort the essence of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy by shamelessly juggling with facts, as well as trying to justify the Washington and NATO policy, which is hostile to peace, can be seen clearly when you examine one of the acutest questions at the present time--the question of nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union, as is known consistently advocates a mutually acceptable solution to this question. The latest evidence of this is provided by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world.

"We live under conditions of unremitting ideological warfare which imperialist propaganda is waging against our country and against the world of socialism, using every sophisticated method and powerful technical facilities," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out. "All the tools available to the bourgeoisie for influencing minds--the press, cinema, radio--have been mobilized to mislead people, to suggest to them ideas of an almost heavenly life under capitalism and to slander socialism. The air is literally saturated with all sorts of fabrications about life in our country and the fraternal socialist countries."

Yes, the ideological struggle nowadays is the acutest front of the class struggle. On this front there can be no political indifference and passiveness or neutralism with regard to the aims which the enemy sets himself, and there is and can be no peaceful coexistence on it, just as there can be no class peace between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie!

EFFORTS TO FORM CREDIBLE SINAI FORCE FAILING

LD131512 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

Judging by the reports coming in from Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington, the plan for setting up the so-called multinational armed forces on the Sinai Peninsula is about to be implemented in practice. These forces are intended to police the Sinai after Israel returns the occupied part of the peninsula to Egypt in April 1982 and to monitor the observance by the sides of the provisions of the separate peace treaty. Washington has seized upon the idea for a quite definite reason: The "multinational" character of the forces is viewed on the banks of the Potomac River as a fiction enabling the U.S. to deploy under their guise on the Sinai, in the heart of the Middle East, American troops from the Rapid Deployment Forces. The Pentagon's plans, however, have a small "but"...

Following the failure of the unseemly plan of U.S. diplomacy to push through the UN its plan for establishing the multinational forces, Washington is faced with the task of recruiting contingents from other countries for participation in them.

This has been demanded, in particular, by Cairo, which is sharply criticized by the international community for its intention to substitute American occupation of a part of the Egyptian territory for Israeli occupation. So the current plan is intended to dilute, for appearances' sake, the American backbone of the Sinai troop contingent with forces from other countries.

And it is here that the plan has run into difficulties. The patently odious character of the multinational forces has prevented Scandinavian countries from sending their troops to the Sinai Desert. A number of other countries have also refused to bypass the United Nations, as Washington has demanded. As a consequence, the list of the potential participants who could make the Sinai forces seem multinational has shrunk to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and a number of Latin American dictatorial regimes.

According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, following Israel's bandit attack on the nuclear research centre near Baghdad, Ottawa, and Wellington began wondering if it was worthwhile shielding the aggressor with their national flags, so the U.S. has been left with only Fiji and a handful of Latin American dictators with long-smeared reputations. A poor choice indeed!

It follows from the reports coming in that Washington intends to resort to flagrant political pressure in order to add the names of more respectable states to the list. Even if these methods yield results, the interventionist nature of the multinational forces will not be changed. The "stars and stripes" will never be concealed behind the flags of the regimes subservient to Washington's will!

WASHINGTON SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

LD111656 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] On Thursday the State Department announced that Washington had decided to earmark an additional $21 million supposedly to help Afghan refugees, but actually to support the bands being infiltrated into Afghanistan to fight the country's legitimate government. We follow with commentary written by Vladislav Kozyakov of Radio Moscow on this subject.

Washington's claim to help Afghan refugees was made to distract public opinion. Actually, this is a question of financing extensive operations in the undeclared war against the Afghan people and their revolutionary government. Over 70 bases and camps have been set up on Pakistani territory where refugees, often recruited by force, and also mercenaries are trained and armed by American and Chinese instructors. Then these cutthroats are infiltrated into Afghanistan where they carry out atrocities against the civilian population.

In addition it has been learned that in the United States itself, in the State of Georgia, camps have been set up in which Afghan counterrevolutionaries are trained in guerrilla warfare. However, Pakistan remains the main base where bandits are trained. It is precisely from this country that Washington and Beijing launched their undeclared war against Afghanistan immediately after the revolution of April 1978 in that country. True, Washington for some time attempted to keep this a dead secret. And when a photograph of Zbigniew Brzezinski appeared in the press firing a Chinese automatic rifle in the direction of the Afghan border many people in the West were taken by surprise. The photograph was taken during Mr Brzezinski's visit to one of the camps of the Afghan bandits in Peshawar, Pakistan.

But what previously was a CIA secret today Washington has made its official course. President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger have openly declared that the administration intends to arm the Afghan bandits with American weapons and into the bargain a State Department spokesman back last March said that the Reagan administration would not be against a coup in Afghanistan. In this way the earmarking of another $21 million declared by the State Department constitutes an additional measure to continue the war against the Afghan people.

According to press reports the United States intends spending a total of $93 million on the so-called Afghan operation this year. This sum, however, is hardly complete for Pakistan has recently been promised no less than $3 billion in aid during the next 4 years, mostly because of the expansion of the war against the Afghan people. The Reagan administration does not stint money, and what for, to arm bandits for them to engage in terrorist actions against a sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to maintain and increase international tension.

In the light of today's actions by Washington aimed at expanding the undeclared war against the Afghan people one cannot be surprised at the negative stand adopted by the United States on the proposals made by Moscow and Kabul to peacefully resolve the situation over Afghanistan, which could include the pull-out of the Soviet military contingent from the country. And one cannot but be surprised also that in all the so-called initiatives advanced by the West on the Afghan question the main thing is lacking: The principle of a complete end to the armed and all other interference in the affairs of the Afghan people irrespective of whether or not it is by arming so-called insurgents or by any other means.

Also lacking is the readiness to engage in talks with the Afghan Government itself.

In short, the Thursday announcement by the State Department on the decision to allocate more money for what is called the Afghan affair should remind people the world over that the Reagan administration is continuing its course to back international terrorism and to step up international tension.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR S. AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS SCORED

LD102134 Moscow International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 10 Jul 81

[TASS observer Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS)--The present U.S. administration has a really special attachment to dictatorial, antipopular regimes. More evidence of this can be found in a directive which has just been signed by U.S. President R. Reagan. This opens the doors wide for a sharp increase in arms sales, including sales to countries with dictatorial regimes. At the same time, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has announced that the U.S. Government has decided not to hinder the advancing of loans to Chile and Paraguay, claiming that the "extent of civil rights violations has been reduced" considerably in those countries. On those same "grounds" according to the press, the U.S. representatives in international banks have been instructed to support the requests of Chile and Paraguay for credits. In other words, Washington intends to supply the "gorillas" with copious quantities of arms and funds with which to buy them.

One cannot help asking what kind of microscope Washington used to study the situation in Chile and Paraguay if it contrived to discover that the human rights policy pursued by the regimes which have usurped power in those countries has almost become ideal. After all, the facts suggest precisely the opposite.

The fascist junt in Chile is intensifying its terror and repression in an attempt to suppress all manifestations of free thinking. The state of emergency in that country remains in effect. Field court martials have resumed their activities. The secret police are committing excesses. According to U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine, the "constitution" which was recently adopted there has given Pinochet "unlimited power, which he is using to suppress all the rights and freedoms of the population." One of the most cruel army and police dictatorships has been in charge in Paraguay for more than 25 years now. The country has about 20 concentration camps in which thousands and thousands of people have been incarcerated without trial or investigation. It is these bloody, dictatorial regimes which Washington is describing as being almost "models of democracy!"

Again and again the facts prove the following: The present U.S. administration is prepared to support and favor the most reactionary and repressive regime so long as that regime is prepared to follow in Washington's political wake in the international arena, so long as it excels in unbridled anticommunism. It was not without irony that a commentator for the CBS television company noted that Washington's activities are "a fine illustration of the U.S. secretary of state's view that any anticommunist country is a friend of the United States, even if it has a more than dubious record in its observance of human rights."

And here is something else that should be mentioned. The Reagan administration is not the first to use U.S. banks and international banks controlled by the United States as an instrument in their foreign policy, to encourage dictatorial regimes, to put pressure on other countries by manipulating bank rates. As we see, this policy is being continued and intensified. How indeed could it be otherwise under a government which, in pursuit of its hegemonist, imperial policy, has made loyal service to the interests of monopolistic capital its credo?

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER STOPOVER

PM131429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] TASS--A Mongolian delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, which is on its way back from Sofia after taking part in the work of the 35th CEMA Session, left Moscow for home 4 July.

The delegation was seen off by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD102059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Gotob, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in the Soviet Union, gave a reception on 10 July on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Kirilenko; Rusakov; Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and military leaders.

FURTHER ON KUZNETSOV'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Dinner at Embassy

LD130549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] The official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by the Soviet party-government delegation led by Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is continuing.

Today the guests visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum. Comrade Kuznetsov contributed to the museum's honored visitors' book. The delegation was present at the concluding festivities of the traditional national festival.

A dinner was given at the USSR Embassy in the Mongolian People's Republic to mark the arrival of the Soviet party-government delegation and the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution. Among the guests were Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and other leaders of the republic's party and government. Comrades Kuznetsov and Tsedenbal exchanged friendly toasts.

Delegation Departs for Home

LD140822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow today. The delegation was in the Mongolian People's Republic on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government. It took part in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

KABUL DAILY SCORES EEC PROPOSAL ON AFGHAN PROBLEM

LD131949 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jul, TASS--The false character of imperialism's inventions concerning what is termed the "Afghan question" is once again demonstrated by the proposals of the EEC countries for a so-called "settlement". In accordance with them, the problem is to be solved without the participation of the legitimate representatives of the Afghan people, the newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES writes editorially, criticising the attempts of imperialist states to press forward their own way of the "settlement" of the situation around Afghanistan.

It is obvious, the article stresses, that their proposals boil down to even more active interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan on the part of imperialism and its hegemonistic and reactionary allies. One more thing is clear: The EEC is acting not only on its own behalf. Behind the proposals one can clearly discern the voice of its true architect--the U.S. administration which voiced its intention to render assistance to Afghan counterrevolution and established close cooperation with Beijing hegemonists.

The article says further that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a sovereign state the government of which have been recognized by many countries and which is supported by all progressive forces of the world. and by a number of members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations [illegible]e idea of convening a conference advanced by the EEC countries violates the commonly [illegible]epted international norms. The newspaper describes those proposals as provocative, since they completely ignore the initiatives of the Government of the DRA of May 14, 1980.

It is obvious that matters connected with the destiny of Afghanistan cannot be discussed--still less solved without the Government of the DRA taking part. This is known well by all states and governments, especially the non-aligned countries which supported constructive and realistic proposals put forward from the high rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The essence of the proposals advanced by the Government of the DRA is to hold negotiations between Afghanistan and its neighbors, in the first place Pakistan and Iran. The newpaper expresses regret that those proposals have not met a positive response on the part of Pakistan whose policy is subjugated to the interests of imperialism.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation Arrives

LD131304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a CPSU delegation left Moscow for Warsaw today to take part in the proceedings of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. It is headed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation includes Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

On the same day, the CPSU delegation arrived in Warsaw, and was met at Okecie Airport by Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers; Barcikowski, Grabski and Olszowski, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee; Waszczuk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Kociolek, first secretary of Warsaw PZPR Committee; and other officials.

Visit to Memorials

LD141102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee which has arrived to take part in the work of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress today laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and made an entry in the memorial book. The delegation also laid a wreath at the obelisk of the memorial complex erected in honor of Soviet soldiers. The members of the delegation observed a minute's silence in memory of the glorious sons of the land of the soviets who fell in the battles to liberate the Polish capital from the German-fascist occupiers. Wreaths were also laid by delegations of the fraternal parties from socialist countries which have arrived for the congress.

Opening of Congress

LD141055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress began its work today in the Warsaw Hall of Congresses of the Palace of Culture and Science. Some 1,964 delegates are taking part including veterans of the Polish workers' movement and representatives of mass and public organizations. Delegations from communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries and members of CEMA and Yugoslavia have arrived for the congress. A CPSU delegation headed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom is attending.

The congress was opened by Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He welcomed the delegates and guests to the important event in the life of the PZPR and the whole country. The working organs of the congress were elected and the agenda was confirmed.

The delegates will discuss the activities of the PZPR Central Committee in the period between the eighth and ninth congresses. Amendments to the PZPR Charter will be submitted at the congress, and new leading organs and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee will be elected.

Stanislaw Kania delivered the program report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Olenichev Report

LD131801 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The PZPR opens its ninth congress in Warsaw on Tuesday. More from our correspondent in the Polish capital, Viktor Olenichev:

This will be an extraordinary congress not only because it's being held earlier than the party rules prescribe, but because the setting for it is extraordinary. Poland has been in the grip of a severe political and economic crisis for nearly a year, and the crisis has affected the party too. The extraordinary situation demands extraordinary decisions. The public expects these of the congress. It expects the party, as the guiding force in Polish society, to be up to the problems that face it. Locals of the United Workers' Party became much more active during the preparations for the congress. And though, as the Polish press notes and delegates to the congress admit, the preparations reveal that there are rightwing revisionist tendencies in the party, there are also groups resolved to keep the party Marxist-Leninist and strengthen its role as the vanguard of all working people in Poland.

One of the provisions of the draft order of business gives the congress the right to bar from participation any delegate who attempts to prevent a constructive, businesslike discussion. This draft was approved at a meeting in Warsaw of representatives of the delegates from all parts of the country. The congress is to issue a declaration stating what the party seeks and what it opposes and a statement concerning the centennial of the Polish workers' movement.

It will also adopt new party rules and elect new executive bodies. The delegates can likewise be expected to focus on the recent government report concerning the state of the economy and the measures planned to take the country out of the crisis.

A recent sounding of public opinion shows that no one in Poland expects life to change for the better immediately after the congress. There will have to be intensive work to that end, and it is believed several years will be needed to return the country back to normal.

BROADCAST TO POLAND STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL PURITY

LD132229 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Aleksandr Petrov commentary]

[Text] Is the party an ideological and real force, able to organize and unite its ranks to such an extent as to become a genuine leader of the worker class, the vanguard of the entire working people? Lenin considered this an extremely important matter of the honor and dignity of communists. The Leninist party has amassed enormous historical experience, experience in the fight for ideological and organizational unity. It enriched itself by this, rebutting the rightwing and leftwing deviations, [word indistinct] and factions, purging its ranks of renegades and opportunists, our commentator writes.

One of the most important merits of Lenin is the fact that he helped the party to clearly understand the irrefutable truth: that the loss of unity of action is inadmissible and fatal. He wrote about it in many of his works, still in the time of conspiracy, warning that neither at broad meetings nor in the party press should slogans be proclaimed which undermine the unity of political action. The Leninist principle is total freedom of criticism, provided it does not harm the unity of action decided by the party. Any criticism which undermines this is inadmissible.

Of basic significance is the question: What is the cost of unity, and what factors lie at its basis? Because it is not worth a bad penny if it means abandoning the purity of revolutionary ideals, of the basic premises of Marxism. An organization without ideals has no meaning--this was Lenin's opinion. This is why conscious workers should never forget that there occur such serious attacks on principles which result in disruption of all organizational relations. According to Lenin, ideological unity can be achieved only in conditions of consistent observance of Marxist theory and revolutionary practice, and their defense against attacks by revisionists and opportunists. Unity is unthinkable if one enters the road of constant compromises and ideological concessions, if sharp differences are covered up at a time when one must speak out against the class enemies and counterrevolutionary machinations. The overcoming of crisis situations in the party does not depend on concessions and on giving up the captured positions; it depends on increasing openness in discussing the behavior of those who push toward splittism--revisionists and opportunists.

An outstanding role is played here by party committees, and above all the Central Committee heading the party. Lenin often stressed the importance of lasting bilateral ties between the Central Committee and a lower link, especially with party committees of large workers groups and factories, believing that the Central Committee has the right to interfere [ingerowac] in local affairs, perhaps even against local interests but in the general party interest. The workers' leaders are neither angels nor saints; they can make mistakes. But if they stick to their mistakes, if for their defense whole blocs are formed which trample on all party decisions and its discipline, then interference by the Central Committee is necessary.

The Leninist tradition is a particularly attentive attitude toward educating the leading cadre of the party. It tolerates mistakes and shortcomings caused by lack of experience, but it dictates an uncompromising attitude in basic problems. Guiding oneself by this tradition means the skill to carry out resolute defense of worthy cadres who are devoted to socialism, against attacks from the enemies, safeguarding its reputation, widely benefiting from its experience and knowledge.

The process of socialist construction is long and difficult. Just like every new and less well-known matter, it cannot avoid errors and failures. Lenin said failures and errors may be used by the enemies of socialism to slander the lofty revolutionary ideals of the party and its cadre. One must counteract this by stubborn bringing forward organizers, people of clear mind and practical ken, people who will do nothing against their conscience, will not be afraid to confess each difficulty but nor will they spare themselves to overcome it and thus (?serve) our party. He considered that party work, and in particular the work of its highest forum, should primarily be directed to elaborating a positive course. The Leninist slogan is: from congresses and meetings debating general problems, to congresses and meetings summing up the results of practical experience.

We must benefit from practical experience to reject all that is harmful, combine all that is valuable to define exactly the next practical steps and implement practical experience at all costs.

This was the task put forward by Lenin to the delegates of a regular party congress in 1920. In the struggle for solving practical tasks, the unity of CPSU ranks strengthened. The entire long and proud road traveled by the party speaks of it.

BCP'S MIKHAYLOV ON BULGARIA'S IDEOLOGICAL COURSE

PM131323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle:" "Implacability"]

[Text] Sofia--Throughout its 90-year history our party has been characterized by unshakable loyalty to revolutionary proletarian theory and its creative application and development under the conditions of the struggle for the socialist revolution and of socialist building. Bulgarian communists have always considered Lenin's demand for unity of scientific thought and the proletarian cause to be binding on them.

Our party's ideological work rose to a qualitatively new stage after the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum. "The BCP's April line," the resolution of the 12th BCP Congress notes, "is Marxism-Leninism in action under our country's specific conditions, living unity and interaction between the creatively developing theory of scientific socialism and concrete social and historical practice...." It is possible to wage a successful struggle against bourgeois ideology only by relying on the sound basis of Marxist-Leninist theory. At the same time the timely and profound elaboration of the problems of building a developed socialist society and its specific practical successes make it possible to reveal more fully the advantages of real socialism--the objective basis for extending the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideas on a world scale.

Our party's ideological work has recently been developing on the basis of the 12th BCP Congress decisions. Bulgarian communists, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out at the congress, value highly the fact that "the echo of the wisest and most authoritative voice of our time--the voice of Lenin's great party which resounded with such might and good force from the platform of its 26th congress"--was heard in the atmosphere, the work and voice of their forum and combined with it.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress emphasized that the ideological struggle has intensified appreciably in the present complex, dynamic and contradictory international situation. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared in the report: "For the West it does not boil down to a confrontation of ideas. It employs an entire system of means designed to undermine and destabilize the socialist world.

"The imperialists and their accomplices systematically mount hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They slander and distort everything that happens in those countries. For them the most important thing is to turn people away from socialism."

The seventies brought mankind po ive changes. The historic peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congres s was unswervingly implemented. The socialist community headed by the Soviet Union chieved weighty successes. The world communist movement developed successfully under the complex conditions of the class struggle. There was an increase in the number of countries which chose the path of socialist orientation.

At the end of the seventies, however, storm clouds began gathering on the international horizon once again. New and dangerous trends manifested themselves in the general crisis of capitalism; the third economic slump in the past 10 years became apparent; the energy and raw materials crisis intensified; inflation and unemployment assumed tremendous proportions; the contradictions existing among capitalist countries became exacerbated: imperialism's most aggressive circles grew more active.

And all this was reflected in the political course of the West, and primarily the United States. It began to be dominated by features of political adventurism and shameless aggressiveness.

The demagogic propaganda idea that detente is favorable only to the Soviet Union and its allies was advanced. Under the slogan of "peace through strength" the West's reactionary forces stepped up their attempts to torpedo detente. Imperialism returned to the ideological--and not just ideological--subversion of the cold war times.

Under these conditions we must combine multifaceted work on the communist education of working people with profoundly reasoned theoretical and political activity aimed at exposing bourgeois propaganda; safeguard the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of socialism's ideological offensive; develop all-round ideological cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and, of course, uncompromisingly and implacably fight against anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, revisionism and reformism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized from the platform of the 12th BCP Congress that Bulgarian communists and all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria accept the peace program deepened and developed by the 26th CPSU Congress as their own program. Ideological workers are called upon widely to explain the essence of this program under modern conditions and also to propagandize the Bulgarian proposals on confidence-building measures and cooperation with other countries and peoples. Our party is convinced that, by implementing such an honest and constructive policy, which tolerates neither circumstantial advantage nor speculative popularity, it is possible to create and strengthen relations of good neighborliness and renunciation of territorial claims and turn the Balkans into a stable region of detente.

It should be emphasized that throughout its history the BCP has never compromised with bourgeois ideology, revisionism and reformism. Continuing this precious tradition, our party elaborated an integral program of action in this sphere in the seventies. In accordance with the new conditions the 10th and 11th BCP Congresses and the Central Committee's February (1974) Plenum emphasized the increasing strategic role of the ideological bridgehead in the class struggle in the world arena. Special attention was devoted to the defense and creative enrichment of the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence; to the struggle against new forms of ideological penetration by imperialism; to the ideological defeat of "left" revisionists and Maoists, of right revisionism and reformism; to strengthening the ideological unity of the fraternal communist parties and socialist countries.

Through a high degree of intensity of influence exerted through the information media, by combining lies and half-truths, "factological" propaganda and overt political pressure, the bourgeoisie in our day is seeking particularly zealously to influence the consciousness of the peoples of the socialist countries. Thus, for instance, U.S. imperialism, through the new Washington administration, is trying to present the peoples' liberation struggle as "terrorism." They forget here that the most graphic refutation of the malicious propaganda campaign against the socialist countries is the political terrorism organized by reactionary and fascist forces in the West; a fresh example of this is Israel's flagrant act of terrorism against Iraq committed with the obvious connivance of Israel's overseas patrons.

In our day tremendous significance attaches to criticism of social democratic ideology, which is of a reformist nature. We cannot abandon this criticism, for all our desire for constructive dialogue and joint actions with the social democratic parties on questions of the struggle for peace. The penetration of social democracy into some communist parties, particularly ruling ones, is most harmful and pernicious. If we mention Poland, for instance, then together with other factors this opens the way of antisocialist forces which dispute the leading role of the communist party and are creating a direct threat to socialist gains.

As a rule these processes are accompanied by overt manifestations of nationalism. Nationalism is the nutrient medium for revisionism and reformism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is the object of close attention from bourgeois propagandists. Suffice it to say that 15 hostile radio stations broadcast daily in the Bulgarian language. Our enemies deny the successes of real socialism in Bulgaria, misrepresent individual economic difficulties and draw tendentious, veiled analogies between the status of trade unions in Bulgaria and certain other countries. In connection with the notable anniversaries we are celebrating this year attempts are being made to belittle the Bulgarian people's historic gains achieved since the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution and distorted assessments of figures, events and facts of the past are being given.

The number one line in anti-Bulgarian propaganda is anti-Sovietism. This is no accident. Anticommunism, of which anti-Sovietism is the nucleus, is trying through slander and anti-scientific speculation to set the Bulgarian people against the Soviet people and the BCP against the CPSU. But these are futile attempts: The roots of eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship are sunk deep in Bulgaria's history and have entered its heart forever. We shall never betray the behest of the immortal Georgi Dimitrov--to treasure the friendship of our parties and peoples. His definition of a person's attitude to the Soviet Union as the touchstone of his proletarian internationalism is topical and alive even today. Under new historical conditions the 12th BCP Congress confirmed and enriched the course toward all-round cooperation and rapprochement between the BCP and the CPSU and between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Imperialist propaganda's acts of ideological subversion are aimed at compromising the BCP's economic, social and cultural policy. The integral restructuring of the socialist economy on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the new economic mechanism are presented by our enemies as a return to a "market economy." The very socialist reality of the People's Republic of Bulgaria exposes this insinuation and slander. The transition from the economy's extensive development to its predominantly intensive development is being implemented throughout the country. Socialist democracy has been strengthened, the people's active participation in social administration is expanding, and the working people's creative forces are being deployed more fully.

The recent elections were a convincing manifestation of socialist democracy in action, a graphic demonstration of the people's trust in the BCP and their cohesion around the BCP Central Committee. The Bulgarian people accept their Communist Party as the vanguard of our society--a vanguard verified by history, politically mature and morally and spiritually tested. This vanguard is loyal to a Leninist spirit and work style, international solidarity and socialist patriotism.

The BCP's ideological work at the present stage is developing at a period when the people are celebrating a notable anniversary--the 50th anniversary of our party's foundation and the 25th anniversary of the historic BCP Central Committee April Plenum and the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the Bulgarian state. These glorious jubilees require from us unity of theoretical assessment and a class and party approach, an international spirit and socialist patriotic awareness. Our party regards the jubilee as an occasion for launching a great deal of work to assert in the consciousness of the broad masses a dialectical-materialist, class and party approach to the past, present and future, to intensify ideological and political conviction and to strengthen the unity between national and international factors and between love for the motherland and loyalty to the socialist community and the international workers and revolutionary movement.

Proceeding from the strategic significance of the ideological struggle, the BCP will continue to improve the standard of its ideological work and will develop cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and struggle against the multitudinous manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, revisionism and reformism. There has not been and will be no truce in the battle against our ideological opponent.

BCP'S ALEKSANDROV ON ROLE OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS

PM131433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent A. Krushinskiy interview with Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of Sofia Party City Committee, under the rubric "The Fraternal Parties' Life": "The Nucleus of the Collective"]

[Text] Sofia--Among the tasks facing the BCP is that of further increasing the activeness of primary party organizations. What are the characteristics of this work now, after the 12th BCP Congress? That question was put to Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of Sofia Party City Committee, by A. Krushinskiy, our correspondent in Bulgaria.

The 826,000-strong army of Bulgarian communists is fully determined to implement the plans outlined by its highest forum and to fulfill and overfulfill plan targets for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Ch. Aleksandrov said. An important role belongs to primary party organizations. The primary party organization is the party's basic cell, Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted in his report at the 12th BCP Congress. The militancy and standard of work of the entire party depend to a decisive degree on the militancy of the primary organization.

In this respect some experience has been accumulated in the Bulgarian capital. Here there are many vivid examples of how communists fulfill in practice the role of political nucleus within their collectives. It is on this basis that the work of BCP primary organizations is organized at such enterprises as the Vitosha sewn goods factory, the D. Ganev nonferrous metal-working combine, the Rare Metals Association and the steel foundry at the Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine.

While noting successes in party activity, at the same time the 12th BCP Congress also revealed a number of shortcomings and unresolved questions. Communists' attention was drawn to the need to link party organizations' current affairs more closely to concrete problems at the enterprises concerned. The congress documents note that primary organizations not only represent the party in labor collectives, but also represent labor collectives in the party.

The BCP's highest forum stressed that party organizational work must cover problems of social development more extensively. These must be studied in greater depth and--most important--resolved.

It was noted at the congress, my interviewee went on, that party organizations' control functions must be stepped up. We are striving to ensure that they make more active use of their right to monitor particular aspects of the administration's activity. This is also the guarantee of the successful implementation of the decisions of the BCP's highest forum.

Primary party organizations are called upon to play the main role in fulfilling the tasks facing Bulgarian communists: to preserve the high political and labor enthusiasm which characterized the atmosphere during preparations for the congress and its work. To this end the opinions put forward by thousands of people are being thoroughly analyzed and considered.

The wealth that this represents can be judged from the fact that at the end of last year alone, at report and election meetings of primary party organizations, more than 112,000 proposals and critical observations were put forward. They were all entered in card indexes and are being studied in depth. Every primary party organization must, by the end of July, adopt comprehensive targeted programs to implement the congress decisions in its own collective, taking these proposals and observations into account. As Bulgaria advances along the path of building a developed socialist society, Ch. Aleksandrov said in conclusion, the leading role of the communists' party is growing steadily. The strengthening of primary party organizations as the effective political nucleus of labor collectives is one concrete manifestation of this fruitful process.

FINNISH AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM131434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Guests from Finland"]

[Text] Lt Gen R. Merijo, commander of the Finnish Air Force, arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force.

The Finnish guest and his companions were met at the capital's Leningradskiy Station by Marshal of Aviation G. Skorikov, air force chief of staff, and air force generals and officers.

Lt Gen R. Merijo called on Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force.

In the afternoon military aircraft from a Finnish Air Force subunit paying a visit to the Soviet Union landed at an airfield near Moscow. The delegation of Finnish military airmen is headed by Col P. Tolla. The Finnish guests were met at the airfield by Maj Gen Avn G. Shchitov and Soviet military airmen. A meeting took place. Pioneers presented the guests with flowers.

ZAGLADIN URGES SOVIET 'DIALOGUE' WITH FRANCE

PM131207 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "France-USSR: 'Desire for Dialogue' According to Mr Zagladin"]

[Text] There is a "desire for dialogue and the development of traditional relations" between France and the Soviet Union, Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, stated on French Television Channel One.

Questioned on the statements on foreign policy made by Premier Pierre Mauroy in the National Assembly on Wednesday, Mr Zagladin stressed that France and the USSR share the same views on some points but differ on others, but, he added "dialogue also means discussing the problems on which we are divided."

On the Euromissiles question Mr Zagladin, who is regarded as the Kremlin's semi-official spokesman, refused to "polemicize" with the French Government but expressed the view that it is a problem "to be discussed."

IZVESTIYA ON FRG ACQUISITION OF FRENCH MISSILES

PM130737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Grigoryants report from R. Tuchnin "World Today" feature: "The 'Roland' Moves Into Position"]

[Text] Bonn--The ceremony ended. The engine roared into life and the self-propelled Roland system rolled into the plant yard. This event was recorded by the entire West German press. Why?

The Bundeswehr has acquired the first of 140 systems ordered. They are being produced by the (Tissen-Khensel) firm in Kassel. This is a cover for an operation involving the major FRG Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm missile and aircraft concern and the French Aerospatiale company. The new systems, General Poeppel said at the ceremony, will decisively enhance the West German Air Force's capability to "defend in forward positions." The offensive nature of this "defense" is confirmed by the fact that Roland is the final element in the process of "completely reequipping" the Bundeswehr, which is acquiring brand-new Leopard-2 tanks, antitank helocopters, armored transporters and other combat vehicles which will enhance the maneuverability and striking power of the FRG Armed Forces.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS' VISIT TO ISRAEL VIEWED

LD131834 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 13 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Yuriy Konstantinov: "A Duet of Hypocrites in Tel Aviv"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul, TASS--Robert McFarlane, legal counsel to the U.S. Secretary of State, has arrived in Tel Aviv. The American press is trying to present this visit as a sort of Washington's "pressure" on Israel. The State Department lawyer supposedly intends to secure Israeli Premier Begin's official promise that Tel Aviv will not use the weapons it receives from the other side of the ocean for any other but "defensive" purposes. Brushing words aside, however, today's meeting between Begin and McFarlane can hardly be characterised as anything but a duet of hypocrites.

It is a fact that Israel uses up-to-date U.S. weapons for aggressive purposes, as was the case with the pirate-like raid of U.S.-made planes with the "Star of David" on their bodies on the Iraqi nuclear research center.

Nevertheless, the White House tries to find justification to revoke the "punishment" it has imposed on Tel Aviv and to resume the supplies of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel. It is believed on the Potomac that Begin's verbal "promise" that American technology would only be used for "self-defence" will be quite enough.

Begin, however, is in no hurry to give even formal promises. His spokesman said in so many words that whatever Israel did with the help of American weapons, including the attack on the Iraqi reactor, it did for self-defence. This is the philosophy of the aggressor. It was exemplified anew by the massive raid of U.S.-made Israeli planes on Lebanon immediately after McFarlane's arrival in Tel Aviv. But Begin will get his planes from the Pentagon all the same.

We can presume this because of one fundamental circumstance. It is Begin, who has assigned the status of state policy to terrorism, best of all meets the objectives set itself by Washington in the Middle East within the framework of the terroristic and aggressive global course pursued under the Reagan administration [as received]. The U.S. President's National Security Adviser Richard Allen has already characterised the pirate-like raids on the Israeli Air Force on Lebanon as "legitimate." Today Washington is prepared to completely whitewash Israel with regard to its bandit raid on Iraq. This is precisely the purpose of McFarlane's mission to Tel Aviv. So the favorite game of American Middle East diplomacy--the attempt to mislead Arab and world public opinion--is going on.

ISRAELI MOVE INTO SOUTH LEBANON INTERPRETED

LD120820 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 12 July, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin launched a new act of brigandage in the south of Lebanon, as if to celebrate the victory of the Likud bloc he is leading in the pre-term parliamentary elections. Israeli airplanes bombed and placed fire on a number of south Lebanese settlements on July 10, killing and wounding some 20 persons and causing considerable material damage. This new act of open aggression against a sovereign Arab state was a practical confirmation of Begin's cynical statements during the election campaign about his intention to continue raids on Lebanon and other neighbouring Arab countries in "the interests of Israel's national security." The same false pretext was used for the gangster attack on the nuclear research centre in Baghdad, which is being resolutely condemned by the world public. The Iraqi nuclear reactor presented no threat to Israel, said Mr Bauvy, president of the French Institute of Strategic Research, in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH. Begin's decision to bomb it, he stressed, was nothing other than unjustified aggression which is incompatible with the elementary norms of international law.

Local observers have noted that the raid on south Lebanon coincided, not accidentally, with a new stage in the mission of Philip Habib the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East. It is being stressed here that the main task of the American messenger is to exert pressure on Arab countries, including Syria and Lebanon, in order to make them obey Washington's diktat. The Israeli premier has apparently decided to back up U.S. political pressure with "arguments" he is more accustomed to, and again brought U.S.-made military aircraft into play.

The unceasing Israeli aggression, virtually encouraged by the United States, causes serious concern (?in) the Arab public. This was emphasised by Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti, in an interview with the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY. He said the Arabs felt a growing anxiety, especially after the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear centre, its bombing of Lebanon and the re-election of Begin, whose policy should be ended.

AFP: STUDENTS SEIZE MAURITANIAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

NC131227 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (AFP)--Some 30 Mauritanian students demanding study grants occupied their embassy here today and took staff members hostage, officials said. Some 50 Soviet militiamen were standing by outside the embassy's gates. The students said later that they had been assured three days ago by Ambassador Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou that their grants would be paid and had decided to occupy the embassy when the money was not forthcoming. The students said they were holding the ambassador, his wife and daughter and 15 other Mauritanian diplomats.

Further Details

NC131422 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (AFP)--Soviet militiamen moved into the Mauritanian Embassy here today at the request of Ambassador Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou after a group of Mauritanian students had seized the building to protest unpaid grants. Most of the student protestors had moved out of the embassy before the police acted, and there was no violence, according to reliable sources here. The sources said that Mr Ould el Bou had agreed to meet a student delegation on condition that the others left the building, and called in the militiamen standing by outside as soon as most of the 30 or so students had moved out.

ZAGLADIN CONFIRMS 'LANDING EXERCISE' IN SYRIA

PM131204 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mr Zagladin Confirms Soviet Landing Maneuvers on Syria's Northern Coast"]

[Text] During a French Television Channel 1 program on Friday 10 July Mr Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, confirmed that Soviet troops recently carried out a landing exercise on Syria's northern coast.

He specified that these exercises are not the result of a desire to permanently deploy Soviet troops in an Arab country but are "training maneuvers." "The USSR does not have military bases or troops deployed outside its territory--except in the Warsaw Pact countries," Mr Zagladin added.

According to him the significance of the participation of Soviet troops in these "exercises" is based on "the desire to help establish a lasting peace in this region of the world--a peace which would guarantee borders and security for all Arab countries and for Israel and which would give the Palestinians the right to control their own destiny and have their own state." Mr. Zagladin added that he "believes" that "Syria is now threatened by Israel. The Syrians want to ensure their defense but they do not intend to attack anybody," he asserted.

JANA CITED ON EGYPTIAN PLAN TO INVADE LIBYA

LD140838 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jul, TASS--The Libyan news agency JANA has distributed a report which says "the Libyan security forces possess detailed information about an Egyptian plan for the invasion of Libya with the help of Israel." The report says that the invasion is to begin by a raid on Libyan missile bases and other military facilities by 35-45 Israeli F-16 fighter-bombers bearing Egyptian markings and manned by Israeli pilots who are supplied with Egyptian documents and speak fluently the Egyptian dialect of the Arab language.

At the same time, the Egyptian troops, stationed in Siwa oasis in Egypt's north-west, will cross the Libyan border. Libyan emigrants who undergo military training in Egypt will also cross the Libyan border and move towards Kufra. Sudanese troops will occupy positions on the Libyan-Chad border to prevent Libyan troops in Chad from returning home and taking part in the struggle against the aggressors. The JANA agency reports that "this plan was first discussed at As-Sadat's home in Giza in the second half of March this year" and that "present there were Israeli's Agriculture Minister Sharon and the Egyptian defence minister." The agency points out that Sharon proposed that the invasion be started between July 23 and 31 before As-Sadat's scheduled visit to the United States. However, according to the agency, Egyptian Vice President Mubarak said that first of all it was necessary to enlist U.S. approval.

REPORTS ON EGYPTIAN UNIONIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD132032 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Resolutions and other documents released by the first conference of workers of the national progressive unionist bloc party were published in Cairo. They reaffirm the vanguard role of the working class in the fight against the plots of imperialism and Zionism, and against the forces of (?division) and reaction, in order to guarantee the vital rights of the working people and the national interests of Egypt. The conference supports the proposal put forward at the party congress held last year concerning the setting up of a national salvation front in order to remove Egypt from the crisis caused by the policies of the present regime. The conference also stressed that the working class is dutybound to be the leading force in such a front.

The conference underlined, as one of the major orientations of party activity in the next stage, the struggle to foil the Camp David course aimed at securing imperialist and Zionist control over the Arab region. The conference members decided to continue their efforts to expose the disastrous consequences of the economic open-door policy which introduced capitalist (?diseases) in Egypt, and caused the continuous deterioration of conditions of the working masses. In this respect, they stressed the need for a return to the policy of national planning carried out in Egypt at the time of the late president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The conference reaffirmed the determination of the Egyptian workers to stand firmly against the interference of the authorities in the affairs of trade unions, and to continue the struggle for the abolition of nondemocratic laws that infringe on the rights of citizens and their political liberties.

BAKU COMMENTARY DISCUSSES U.S. PLOTS IN IRAN

GF131616 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Are the Plotters Against Iran?"]

[Text] According to the Tehran TIMES a special bureau has been set up in the United States to hatch secret plots against Iran. This bureau is composed of the State (word indistinct) the CIA, the Pentagon and of the members of the National Security Council. Thus the view put on paper in 1979 by Brzezinski, the former U.S. presidential adviser, is being put into effect.

The secret document Brzezinski submitted to the State [word indistinct] Council envisaged the coordination of the activities of the State Department, the CIA and the Pentagon to effectively tackle developments in Iran. Washington prefers to remain silent with regard to the magnitude of the revolution. Meanwhile, officials in Washington deny any involvement in the terrorist activities and (?clashes) that are taking place in Iran. However, the Iranian leaders have stated that the U.S. agents were involved in the horrible crime that took place in the headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party [IRP]. As a result of this crime, 74 of the political and religious leaders of the country were killed. Javad Bahonar, the new secretary general of the IRP, has said that the Iranian leadership is in possession of documents confirming involvement of U.S. agents in the said crime.

Meanwhile, the Iranian press has been publishing reports regarding the preparations being made by the United States and the counterrevolutionary forces for a plot against the present Iranian regime. According to the Tehran TIMES, the prominent figures among Iranian refugees [abroad] are currently briefing the U.S. Government on the situation in Iran and on a possible political change in this country. On the other hand, terrorist groups, which have been trained in Egypt and the FRG by CIA experts, have been dispatched to Iran to stage a coup. The CIA also intends to use Afghan counterrevolutionary robbers in its move against Iran. The CIA has already reached an agreement with the said mercenaries, an agreement that stipulates that the mercenaries will be sent into Iran when necessary in return for increased financial and military aid.

Meanwhile, the Iranian newspaper OMMAT has written: Counterrevolutionary forces are endeavoring to usurp power in Iran with U.S. support. They are using every means possible to achieve their objective. For instance, they are destroying essential commodities in order to create artificial shortages. They are also burning and stoning buildings and killing prominent figures. Thus, they are endeavoring to create tension and fear in the country.

Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, said: The Iranian people must not forget that they are at war with the United States. He has also called on the Iranians to expose the U.S. agents and foil their plots.

NIGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD111558 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul, TASS--A delegation of the ruling National Party of Nigeria led by party Chairman A.M.A. Akinloye arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport by First Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee A. Dzasokhov and other officials.

The programme of the delegation's visit includes familiarization with the Soviet people's achievement in social, economic and cultural construction and the activity of Soviet state offices and public organizations.

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS LEAVE FOR MOZAMBIQUE

GF111916 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] A group of Uzbek experts has left for the People's Republic of Mozambique. They will help agricultural experts in this country set up a state cotton farm in Nampula Province. The experts will also help their counterparts increase the crop yield of the said province.

The Government of the Uzbek SSR has undertaken to supply the factory to be set up on the state farm in Nampula with the necessary equipment.

Uzbek experts helped set up a state cotton farm in the (Chapula) province of Mozambique 4 years ago. This farm yielded the largest quantity of cotton grown in Mozambique in 1980.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS PROBLEMS FACING MOZAMBIQUE

PM131358 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskiy "Mozambique Reportage": "Dawn Over the Zambezi"]

[Excerpt] The overthrow of the colonial regime led in the first instance to the political and social emancipation of the people. Using the levers of power, the Mozambique Liberation Front Party embarked on the creation of an economic base to provide the material foundations for the restructuring of society on socialist principles. In the countryside--Mozambique, with its population of 12 million, is predominantly a peasant country--a course of creating "collective villages" and state farms is being implemented. In industry the main line is the all-round strengthening of the state sector, which began after the proclamation of independence, when the most important enterprises, the land and housing stock in cities, banks and insurance companies and the health and education systems were nationalized and a monopoly was established in foreign trade.

In accordance with party and government directives, there are three basic tasks for the eighties: The mass cooperativization of the countryside, which is to take in more than 10 million peasants; the creation of the country's own heavy industry, including a steel industry; and, finally, the all-round development of the state sector, including the state sector in agriculture.

Last year's results showed that the production of agricultural and industrial output had increased 14 percent. However, overall the plan was fulfilled only in fishing and construction. This is one reason why difficulties continue to be experienced in the country with the supply of foodstuffs and essential goods to the population. Imperialist propaganda is making a great deal of noise about this, trying to discredit Mozambique's chosen path in the eyes of other African countries. However, the enemies of the new Mozambique keep quiet about the true causes of the difficult situation which the country found itself in immediately after the proclamation of independence.

It should also be borne in mind that the "front-line" state of Mozambique constantly experiences economic pressure and blackmail from South Africa, which has recently been resorting with increasing frequency to armed provocations. The perfidious and dangerous enemy is very close at hand, and houses in Matola--a suburb of Maputo--which are riddled with bullet and shell holes and blackened with the smoke of fires remind us of this. The barbarous attack by the South African military on premises where refugees from South Africa were living is a typical example of the international gangsterism and terrorism which the Pretoria racists, inspired by their American patrons, use in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

However, attempts to make Mozambique give up supporting its African brothers and to hinder the development of its ties with Zimbabwe and other neighboring countries in the continent and with socialist states are doomed to failure. The Mozambique people know that they are not alone and that they can count on their friends' assistance. An important factor in economic building and in strengthening the republic's defense capability is the friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

...At present the green of the avenues and parks of the Mozambique capital is interwoven with the many colors of flags, banners and garlands. On 25 June thousands of people will assemble in Independence Square in downtown Maputo to celebrate the republic's sixth anniversary. The People's Republic of Mozambique, a country beyond the Equator and the southernmost outpost of socialist orientation in Africa, is following its chosen path of independence and progress.

IZVESTIYA RAPS U.S. SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

PM071044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoiner" in M. Zubko "World Today" roundup: "Designed for Simpletons"]

[Text] "The junta does not make a move without the U.S. Embassy's approval: It depends on Washington for everything." To whom do you think is the allusion? It is difficult to guess immediately, of course, since from Uncle Sam's fingers hang the strings of many puppets among bloody dictators who, enjoying Washington's generous support, are waging a veritable war against their peoples.

We will not keep the reader in suspense but say that this time the words in question refer to the junta in El Salvador--a country which is still in the grips of a revolutionary struggle against dictators. The words belong to S. Somayoa, a member of the joint commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and Revolutionary Democratic Front. He continued, equally eloquently: "The U.S. arguments that the civil war in El Salvador is the result of 'communist intrigues' are designed for simpletons. Washington used those same 'arguments' to cover up its invasion of Guatemala in 1954 and the Dominican Republic in 1965 and for the overthrow of the Popular Unity government in Chile in 1973...."

Yes, Washington's arguments are indeed designed for simpletons: El Salvador's terrorist regime is waging a real war against the people. And it is capable of doing this only with the aid of the United States, which continues to supply its dictator proteges with the most modern weaponry and with "counterinsurgency" specialists. And this means that Washington itself is pursuing a policy of terrorism.

But, despite great superiority in weapons, the junta cannot break the patriots' resistance. News agencies report that the insurgents are fighting in the outskirts of the capital, San Salvador, and that they are successfully repulsing the punitive detachments' attacks on the slopes of the volcano Chinchontepec. The national liberation front's fighters are storming the administrative center of La Union Department, which is in the east of the country.

As for the myths that "weapons supplies from communist countries" are allegedly entering El Salvador.... "If we had all the weapons which Washington ascribes to us, we would have overthrown the junta long ago." attests S. Somayoa.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ATTEMPTED INFILTRATION INTO CUBA

LD131834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] A group of terrorists, who had been preparing to carry out a series of subversive acts and an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro, have been arrested in Cuba. The terrorists received their training in the United States. Vitaliy Sobolev reports:

Statements made by those arrested indicate that these are not just solitary fanatics but people carrying out the wishes of someone else. Who? The answer to that question is obvious.

They had come from the United States, with American weapons and various kinds of terrorist accoutrements and from there they were to have received reinforcements. In a word, the operation had been prepared on a large scale, so to say, at state level.

This was not so much an operation as an episode in the secret war which the United States secret services have been waging for 20 years now. And at times the secret war becomes a war pure and simple, as was the case at Playa Giron.

In the past, moreover, there have been repeated acts of subversion and attempts on the life on Fidel Castro. From time to time, after serious defeats, the CIA has somewhat reduced the scale of its terrorist actions against Cuba, evidently on orders from the administration chiefs, and then they go back to their old game, again undoubtedly on orders from above.

It is highly likely that the bandits that were caught the other day were given their brief and their weapons not in the White House itself. They are working under the cover of Cuban immigrant organizations. But it has long been no secret that these organizations, legally existing in the United States and, naturally, under full control of the CIA and the FBI, have their military training camps, with U.S. special services staff acting as instructors. In a word, these are organizations that are Cuban in name and American in essence.

Washington considers them as its foreign legion, a reserve for various kinds of terrorist actions. It was precisely Cuban immigrants who were given the job of killing Orlando Letelier, a former minister in the Chilean National Unity Government. And it is precisely Cuban immigrants that are being trained for direct U.S. interference in El Salvador and other Latin American countries where liberation movements are surfacing.

But the main target of the "gusanos"--worms as the Cubans call them--is Cuba itself, of course, particularly now when it has become customary for American leaders to denounce Cuba in virtually every public statement. The bandits were caught this time too, just outside Cuban soil.

The traditions of Playa Giron live on but the gusanos will never build a safe nest on this land. When one reads their statements, one automatically wants to ask those in Washington who sent them on their bandit mission, ask them pointblank as they say: What about combatting terrorism, which you are preaching about so passionately, sir.

GRISHIN, SHEVARDNADZE MEET FOR GEORGIAN FESTIVAL

PM130815 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal, Indestructible Friendship"]

[Text] The Georgian SSR days dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic and the Georgian CP began in Moscow yesterday. A Georgian SSR delegation has arrived in the capital to participate in the festivals conducted by the Moscow Gorkom and the all-union Znaniye board. The delegation comprises party and soviet workers from the republic, leading workers, notable agriculturalists, scientists and culture and art figures.

The Georgian SSR delegation was received at the Moscow Gorkom. V.V. Grishin, memeber of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, described to the guests the Moscow city party organization's work on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and transforming Moscow into a model communist city and on the main avenues, forms and methods of the gorkom's organizational and ideological work. He expressed the confidence that the Georgian days in Moscow would serve to strengthen further the fraternal friendship between the Russian and Georgian peoples.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee described at the meeting the achievements of the Georgian SSR's working people on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and carrying out the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The delegation members also visited the Babushkinskiy Raykom. Raykom First Secretary B.K. Kuznetsov familiarized the guests with the life and work of the rayon's working people. Georgia's emissaries were warmly greeted by the collectives of the Smena sewn goods association and of a musical instruments and furniture combine. The meetings at the enterprises ended with concerts by Georgian SSR masters of art.

The guests visited the Iveriya choreographic studio-school, a widely-known collective of 20 years standing.

REPORT ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

PM131534 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] TASS--A routine RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held 6 July.

The Presidium examined questions connected with the holding of the third session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, and discussed and approved proposals on the agenda and the order of work for the upcoming session.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard a report by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the examination of the proposals and remarks of standing commissions and deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet made at the second RSFSR Supreme Soviet session during the discussion of the plan and budget for 1981.

The report points out that, carrying out the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's commission, the republic's government is taking the necessary measures to realize the proposals and remarks of the standing commissions and deputies. Their recommendations have been examined at the RSFSR Council of Ministers, RSFSR ministries, state committees and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and specific measures have been formulated on them.

Many proposals and remarks have been taken into account in RSFSR Government resolutions adopted since the second RSFSR Supreme Soviet session.

The Council of Ministers has made amendments to the RSFSR plan and budget for 1981, increasing the volume of industrial output sales by R56 million, including R32.5 million for production and deliveries of consumer goods.

Measures have been outlined to further improve the economic machinery and to eliminate shortcomings in the activity of individual links of the national economy.

Guided by the 26th party congress decisions and by the propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee repor_ to the congress, soviet and economic organs and the republic's working people are carrying out multifaceted work to eliminate existing shortcomings and to liquidate bottlenecks. In the course of the competition which has been mounted additional reserves are being sought to improve the work of industry, transportation, construction, agriculture and social and domestic services for the population.

In a resolution adopted on this question the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium obliged RSFSR ministries, state committees and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms to ensure the fulfillment of the measures formulated to realize the proposals and remarks made by standing commissions and deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, guided by the tasks advanced in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress and by "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" The attention of RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions was drawn to the need to strengthen control over these organs' fulfillment of the proposals and remarks of standing commissions and deputies.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard a report by V.F. Konnov, chairman of the RSFSR People's Control Committee, on the work of the RSFSR People's Control Committee and took it into consideration.

A resolution notes the considerable work being done by the committee and by all people's control organs locally on the systematic verification of the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee directives, Soviet laws and government resolutions on the most important questions of the republic's economic and social development. The RSFSR People's Control Committee has been instructed to concentrate attention on the main questions of controlling the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations in the sphere of economic and social development.

The Presidium recommended the standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and of the republic's local soviets to strengthen cooperation with people's control organs in verifying the fulfillment of laws and plan targets by RSFSR ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, establishments and organizations.

The Presidium heard a report by A.K. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court, on the activity of the RSFSR Supreme Court and adopted a corresponding resolution on that question. Certain other questions were examined at the session.

The session was chaired by M.A. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the Presidium.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET CONCLUDES WORK 16 JUN

PM130839 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] AZERINFORM--Third Session of the Azerbaijan's SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation--Day Session, 16 Jun

Azerbaijan's working people are working on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress plans in good spirits and in an atmosphere of unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm.

The decisions of the supreme party forum of the country's communists and the provisions and conclusions stemming from the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have inspired the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia to new achievements in all spheres of economic and social development.

The congress placed before the soviets great and responsible tasks. The deputies of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation gathered to discuss them at their regular session. It opened on 16 June at 1000 hours in the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet meeting hall.

On the platform were G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu. N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, K.A. Khalilov and Z.M. Yusuf-Zade, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau; B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-Zade, K.N. Ragimov, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau; and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy S.A. Rustamzade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

Its participants stood in honor of the late deputies Yu.M. Nabiyev and R.I. Rzayev.

The following session agenda was approved:

1. On the tasks of the Azerbaijan SSR soviets stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

2. On the Azerbaijan SSR draft law on the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast.

3. On the Azerbaijan SSR draft law on the Azerbaijan SSR judicial system.

4. On the ratification of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The report on the first time on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Ka.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Speakers in the debate on the report were: Deputy S.A. Aliyeva (Abrakunisskiy Okrug), chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Deputy Z.M. Movsesyan (Stepanakertskiy city No 3 Okrug), first secretary of Stepanakert Azerbaijan Gorkom; Deputy N.Kh. Akhmedov (Gagarinskiy Okrug), chairman of Baku Gorispolkom; Deputy N.D. Zeynalov (Shamkhorskiy-Tazakendskiy Okrug), team leader of Shamkhorskiy Rayon's R. Aliyev Kolkhoz; Deputy R.A. Bagirli (Ali-Bayramlinskiy city No 4 Okrug), first secretary of Kirovabad Azerbaijan Gorkom; Deputy Ch.K. Gasanov Demirchinskiy Okrug, (Ilichevskiy Rayon), chairman of the Azerittifak board; Deputy G.Yu. Guseynov (Artemovskiy Okrug), silled drilling worker of the Artemneftegas oil and gas extraction administration capital repairs shop; Deputy D.M. Asanov (Ashagytalskiy Okrug, Zakatalskiy Rayon), Azerbaijan SSR minister of rural construction; and Deputy Kh.Z. Abbasova (Karvendskiy Okrug), chairman of Agdamskiy Rayon's V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz.

At this the session ended.

Evening Session, 16 June

The discussion of the report entitled "On the Tasks of the Azerbaijan SSR Soviets Stemming From the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" delivered by Deputy K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continued at the evening session.

Speakers in the debate were: Deputy V.S. Mayorov (Baku Bininskiy Okrug), Azerbaijan SSR minister of housing and municipal services; Deputy A.T. Gasanov (Masallinskiy Okrug), first secretary of Masallinskiy Azerbaijan Raykom; Deputy F.R. Gyulaliyeva (Rustovskiy Okrug), worker in Kubinskiy Rayon's V.S. Lenin Sovkhoz; Deputy Z.S. Gadzhiyev, (Tsentralnyy Okrug), chairman of Sumgait Gorispolkom; and Deputy R.M. Aslanov (Danachinskiy Okrug), link leader of Zakatalskiy Rayon's K. Marx Kolkhoz.

The resolution "On the Tasks of the Azerbaijan SSR Soviets Stemming From the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" was adopted unanimously.

Deputy A.A. Aslanov, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Oblispolkom then delivered the report on the Azerbaijan SSR draft law on the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Azerbaijan SSR law on the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast.

The deputies examined the question of the Azerbaijan SSR draft law on the Azerbaijan SSR judicial system. The report was delivered by Deputy S.M. Guseyenov, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Azerbaijan SSR law on the Azerbaijan SSR judicial system.

Deputy R.S. Kaziyeva, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, then delivered the report on ratifying Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the Azerbaijan SSR law and republic Supreme Soviet resolutions on ratifying Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

At this the 3d session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, finished its work.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS UZBEK IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

LD102120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] In the Uzbek capital a seminar and conference ended today on questions of improving ideological work in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev. The experience of party organizations in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and politicoeducational work was summed up. The results of the seminar and conference were summed up by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

UKRAINIAN IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONCLUDES WORK

WA132142 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[RATAU report on Ukrainian ideological seminar conclusion]

[Text] A republic conference-seminar of gorkom and raykom secretaries in Kiev has concluded. Its participants discussed the progress of propaganda and fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and exchanged experience of the working people's communist upbringing. The main attention was focused on the implementation of practical measures for a further increase in the efficiency and quality of ideological and political education and the accomplishment of concrete tasks of the reorganization of many of its areas and spheres in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, I.Z. Sokolov, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, Yu.N. Yelchenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, members and candidates of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo, participated in the conference-seminar.

On 12 June the conference-seminar participants were addressed by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and N.A. Petrovich, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department.

The closing remarks were delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. He observed that the conference-seminar had been conducted in a businesslike fashion and on a good organizational level and would undoubtedly be of great benefit. It analyzed the positive experience of the party organizations in the working people's communist upbringing and revealed the paths of an increase in the efficacy of ideological work. Everything valuable and instructive and the recommendations which were expressed must be conveyed to the primary party organization secretaries and be applied in practice. It is advisable for this purpose to conduct seminars with them, adopting a differentiated approach to their organization.

It is important to analyze comprehensively and in depth the state of political education in different areas and to know the mood and moral-psychological climate in the labor collectives. Participation in people's education is a statutory obligation of every communist and the duty of every leader.

The ideological activity of the party organizations, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, should be geared to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 1981 quotas and the 5-year plan as a whole, particularly to the tackling of tasks connected with an increase in the production and labor productivity growth rate, development of the republic's fuel-energy complex, implementation of the food program and an expansion of the manufacture and an increase in the quality of consumer goods. It was to this that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew attention in conversation with the republic's leaders during his recent visit to Kiev.

It is essential to constantly improve work with the cadres and increase exactingness toward them and to struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism and instances of an indifferent attitude toward people. All party workers are obliged to probe daily the details of organizational-party and ideological work in the primary party organizations and labor collectives and work purposefully with all categories of the population, particularly the young people.

The participants in the conference-seminar assured the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee that the party committees would perform even more persistently organizing and political work for fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and raise active, ideologically convinced builders of communism.

DISSIDENT'S TRIAL BEGINS 14 JUL IN MOSCOW

NC140835 Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (AFP)--Dissident Irina Grivnina went on trial in a Moscow suburb today accused of spreading anti-Soviet slander, a dissident source said.

Mrs. Grivnina, 33, a member of a committee set up to monitor Soviet use of psychiatry "for political reasons", faces a maximum three years in a labour camp if convicted, the source said.

All her committee colleagues have already been sentenced to various terms of detention, with the single exception of Feliks Serebrov, 51, who is in prison awaiting trial.

Last month psychiatrist Anatoliy Koriagin, a former adviser to the committee, was sentenced at Kharkhov in the Ukraine to seven years in a hard labour camp followed by five years' house arrest.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGES SAVING MATERIAL RESOURCES

PM131210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Pivot of Economic Policy"]

[Text] The broad program for the country's economic and social development outlined by the 26th party congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties demands the enlistment into production of enormous masses of raw materials, fuel and energy and other material resources. Their constantly growing extraction and transportation is becoming increasingly expensive while mineral stocks, as is well known, are irreplaceable. Under these conditions the increasingly economical and rational utilization of all types of raw materials, semifinished materials, fuel and energy acquires special national economic significance.

Assessing the significance of the thrifty expenditure of the wealth of all the people, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress: "A seemingly simple and very prosaic matter is becoming the pivot of economic policy--a proprietorial attitude toward public property, the ability to make full and expedient use of everything we have. The initiative of the labor collectives and mass party work must be aimed at this. Technical policy, the capital investments policy and the system of planning and accounting indicators must be aimed at this."

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Stepping Up Work on the Saving and Rational Utilization of Raw Materials, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources." This document, elaborated on the basis of the decisions of the party congress, gives a detailed program of specific measures aimed at enhancing production efficiency and intensifying economy. The resolution orients us toward ensuring that the results of production increase more rapidly than expenditure on it and toward achieving an all-round increase in production output with the least resources.

The document adopted is of a comprehensive, long-term nature and directly affects the activity of all sectors of the national economy and each Soviet person. It is based on the great practical experience accumulated by the leading labor collectives and many party and public organizations. For instance, let us recall the initiatives of the working people of Moscow and Kemerovskaya Oblast aimed at the thrifty expenditure of raw materials, fuel and energy and the experience of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast enterprises in saving metal in its production and utilization. The all-union public surveys on thriftiness carried out by trade union and Komsomol organizations produce a considerable effect.

Nonetheless, the resolution notes, the necessary breakthrough in improving the use of material resources as a whole has not yet happened. In our country more raw material and energy are expended per unit of national income than the best world indicators. More metal, cement and timber are expended on the production of some machines and the erection of buildings than should be expended. Resource-saving and energy-saving manufacturing processes are not used everywhere. Production waste and secondary resources are used only poorly.

Every day millions of Soviet people are involved in the expenditure of heat, gas, electricity and water at work and in daily life. But far from each person treats these resources thriftily, in a proprietorial manner. The measuring and regulation of the individual and collective consumption of fuel and energy resources has still not been set up everywhere and a large quantity of these resources is lost in uncontrolled expenditure. It is clear that such instances must be resolutely combated.

The demand of the 26th CPSU Congress--the economy must be economical--has met with a broad response among the labor collectives.

This is borne out in particular by the letters from PRAVDA readers. Thus, the campaign for economy launched immediately after the congress by the Kalinin machine builders attests to the great reserves possessed by the enterprises and construction sites. To bring these reserves into operation we must not wait for orders from above but elaborate, in literally every sector, a specific saving plan and organize its practical fulfillment.

Now that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution has been widely publicized, it is essential to organize its study and discussion in all labor collectives and at peoples' places of residence. The aim of the discussion is to elaborate in every echelon practical measures making it possible considerably to reduce the expenditure of raw materials, semifinished materials, fuel and energy, to reduce waste at every workplace, and to eliminate various losses. It is important to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward any instances of excess and extravagance and at the same time to support every initiative promoting the thrifty expenditure of the wealth of all the people. The communists are called on to set an example here.

The struggle for economy begins with the elaboration of the design for the future plant and the structure of the new machine. The deciding word here belongs to the engineers--designers, technicians and production organizers. It is essential to step up exactingness toward scientists and specialists, to seek the implementation of progressive solutions and manufacturing processes ensuring the rational utilization and saving of semifinished and raw materials with the high quality of output.

To know the effect of saving, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of resource expenditure norms. The paramount task of the workers of the planning organs and ministries is to put the normative system in order and to introduce progressive norms which take into account the achievements of science and technology. At the same time the conditions for encouraging thrifty people must be explained more widely at enterprises and construction sites and a mass survey of reserves must be organized.

The labor collectives are now analyzing the results of the first half of the year. The party committees are called on to treat this work attentively, to hear reports from the leaders of enterprises and engineering and economic services on the expenditure of all resources. It is the communist's duty to launch competition still more widely for saving and thriftiness and to propagandize and introduce persistently the experience of the best people.

A high degree of organization and order in production and Soviet people's mass participation in the nationwide campaign for saving and thriftiness will make it possible to achieve new successes in accelerating the intensification of the economy and resolving the tasks set by the 26th party congress.

BRIEFS

SOVETSKAYA GAVAN CONSTRUCTION--A recent kraykom plenum levelled serious criticism at the situation in capital housing construction in Sovetskaya Gavan. A plenum of the Sovetskaya Gavan Gorkoms today analyzed the shortcomings of the city's construction trust No 58. It was noted that the city's construction workers failed to fulfill the plan for the past 5-year period in capital construction and repair of housing and there are many uncompleted construction projects in the city. From year to year the yield on capital is decreasing. In the past few months alone, nearly a million rubles was not assimilated at various construction projects. Among the reasons for the shortcomings was the insufficient concentration of material, technical and labor resources at major projects, the low level of preparation and organization of construction production and frequent interruptions in supplies. Mismanagement in the use of material resources and equipment is common. A resolution adopted at the plenum outlined concrete plans to eliminate the shortcomings. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 19 Jun 81 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13 JULY

LD140347 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The first 50,000 tons of grain have arrived at Zaporozhskaya Oblast elevators. (0100 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast 500,000 tons of hay have been procured to date. In Orenburgskaya Oblast sown and natural grass have been reaped on 1 million hectares. (0400 GMT)

Today harvesting of winter crops began in Saratovskaya Oblast, where rye and wheat occupy more than 700,000 hectares. In Bryanskaya Oblast the corn has been windrowed on the first thousands of hectares. (0700 GMT)

Almost 1.5 million tons of fodder is to be procured by Kurganskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year. However, the yield of sown and natural grasses has been reduced by the hot and dry summer and difficulties have emerged in providing fodder for stockbreeding. (1100 GMT)

Work on fodder procurement goes on throughout the Ukraine. Over 600,000 tons of haylage have been collected in Chernigovskaya Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This is 80 percent of the planned amount. (1330 GMT)

In Kazakhstan mass sales of grain to the state began today in Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts. All southern zones of the republic are now involved. Hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat, barley and other grain crops have already reached the elevators. The northern limit of the harvest has reached the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Selective grain cutting is in progress in Bryanskaya, Orelskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. Mass harvesting will begin in these places about a week hence. In the Volga area selective cutting has begun in Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, and Penzenskaya Oblasts. The situation is difficult everywhere. For instance, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and Volgogradskaya Oblast it is raining heavily. The machine operators have to use every hour of suitable weather for the harvest. In Krasnodarskiy Kray the grain has been laid in swaths. On the Don this work has been done on half of the fields and grain and cereal crops have been threshed on 500,000 hectares. At all stages of the harvest every effort is being made to save the crops. In the Moscow area the first grass cutting has been completed in only 20 days. Over 1.5 tons of hay per cow have been stockpiled. The second grass cutting has already begun. The target is 2 tons per cow. (1800 GMT)

LATE JUNE WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

PM131512 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Report by agricultural meteorologist N. Sakharova under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most parts of the USSR's European territory the hot weather continued in the last 10 days of June and cool weather has only come in the first days of July. There was good rainfall in the Baltic area, Belorussia, the North-West Region and most western and central oblasts of the Ukraine. In Moldavia, southern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Region winter wheat has reached the waxy ripeness stage and in some places full ripeness. In the south of the Ukraine, on the Don and in Stavropolskiy Kray the spring barley is ripening. In more northerly regions it is forming ears.

Corn sown for seed is continuing to form leaves. The plants are 70-120 cm tall in the North Caucasus and 140-160 cm tall in the Krasnodarskiy Kray foothills. Sugar beet plants are continuing root growth. Potatoes are in flower in many places. In the Ukraine flax is continuing to ripen and seeds to mature and only late-sown plants are in flower. The flax is 60-75 cm tall. The grass harvest continued almost everywhere. At the end of the 10-day period the grasses in the Karelskaya ASSR, Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR were in flower. Cereal and leguminous grasses are 50-70 cm tall.

In the agricultural regions of West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan hot weather continued for the first half of the 10-day period, but in the second half of the period the heat abated and in places slight ground frosts were observed in Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts at night. In a number of places winter rye has reached the milky ripeness stage and in the rest of West Siberia it is in flower. Stalk growth is continuing in early spring grain crops. In the Central Asian republics moderately hot, dry weather is continuing. Cotton has begun to flower in the Fergana and Gissar Valleys, in Bukharskaya Oblast and also in places in Tashkentskaya, Dzhizakskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON KARAKALPAK ASSR AGRICULTURE

GF120923 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 11 July carries an unattributed talk on the development of agriculture in the Karakalpak ASSR. Entitled "The CPSU's Policy Toward Agriculture in the Karakalpak ASSR," the talk attributes the fast pace of development in cotton and rice cultivation in the Karakalpak ASSR to the importance the CPSU attaches to agricultural development and adds: "For example, the Karakalpak ASSR produced 227,000 tons of cotton and 25,000 tons of rice in 1964. In 1980, however, these figures were 430,000 and 296,000 tons, respectively. That is to say, cotton production doubled while the rice production increased 12 times. The allocation of state funds has played an important role in achieving the goals aimed at giving impetus to the development of other sectors of Karakalpak agriculture. The state allocated 2.3 billion [currency unspecified] between 1967 and 1980 to develop agriculture and irrigation facilities in the Karakalpak ASSR. New irrigation canals and [words indistinct] have been built recently and existing facilities have been repaired in the Karakalpak ASSR."

The talk recalls Leonid Brezhnev's references at the 26th CPSU Congress to the importance of achieving new agricultural targets and adds: "New organizations were set up in the Karakalpak ASSR between 1967 and 1980 to reclaim land, build new irrigation canals and [words indistinct]. This resulted in the development of the Karakalpak's irrigation facilities and the reclaiming of 25,000 hectares of land per year to grow cotton and rice." Noting that the number of educational centers for training agricultural experts is gradually increasing, the talk states: "Rice cultivation is very important for the country. Over 70,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed recently for this purpose. Rice harvests in the Karakalpak ASSR between 1966 and 1980 totalled 1.84 million tons. This source of wealth is being developed very quickly. The rice yield of the Karakalpak ASSR in recent years has increased 30-35,000 tons per year." To date, 202,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed for rice cultivation in the Karakalpak ASSR. At present, 280,000 hectares of land are being used for rice cultivation.

The talk also refers to the importance of livestock breeding in the Karakalpak ASSR and notes that state funds allocated for this purpose are being increased every year. It adds: "Large state farms specializing in livestock breeding will have been set up by 1980." Noting that the Karakalpak ASSR is also attaching importance to growing vegetables and fruits and that viticulture is becoming a highly industrialized field, the talk states that "over 536,000 people are living in rural areas in the Karakalpak ASSR and are working on over 8,000 farms. One of the duties of the Karakalpak government is to (?incorporate) these farms and create [words indistinct] in the future that will be in line with present conditions." Noting that the CPSU's agricultural policies have given impetus to agricultural development in the Soviet Union as a whole, the talk states: "The total agricultural output of the Karakalpak ASSR increased from 219 million tons to 413 billion tons between 1965 and 1980."

The talk concludes: "The CPSU's agricultural policy is one that is expedient and far-sighted. This policy covers the economic, social, cultural and other aspects of agriculture. The CPSU's agricultural policy aims at steadily strengthening the (?cooperation) of the people and points to the ways and means of achieving this objective."

METEOR-PRIRODA RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD101432 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow 10 Jul, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Meteor-Priroda. The satellite is designed to obtain information necessary to continue the research into the earth's natural resources and master methods of remote measurement of the underlying surface and the atmosphere.

The satellite was placed in orbit with the following parameters: The maximum distance from the earth's surface is 688 kilometers, the minimum distance is 611 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 97.9 degrees, the initial period of the revolution is 97.6 minutes.

The following equipment is installed in the satellite: scanning television equipment to receive the image of the earth's surface in various parts of the spectrum, an experimental three-channel microwave radiometer. A set of research equipment, developed and manufactured by specialist from the People's Republic of Bulgaria under the program Bulgaria-1,300 is mounted in the satellite. The set comprises a multichannel spectrometer operating in visible light and near infrared, a single-channel microwave radiometer, a computing system for recording and preliminary processing of information. The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

A small artificial earth satellite Iskra was placed in orbit with similar parameters by the same launcher simultaneously with the Meteor-Priroda satellite to continue scientific and technical experiments. The satellite was developed by a design bureau of the Moscow Aviation Institute.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON FLIGHT OF SALYUT-6

Aleksandrov on Achievements

LD131802 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul, TASS--"The programme of the functioning of the orbital station Salyut-6 is a big step towards creating permanently functioning orbital complexes with replaceable crews," said Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He spoke today at a press conference in Moscow devoted to the completion of the five main expeditions on board the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz.

Anatoliy Aleksandrov emphasised that among the vast amount of work done on board the station the study of the earth from space is of particular interest. Studied in particular were large-scale structures on the earth's surface, which were confined to ore and other deposits.

The beginning of a basically new direction in science--the space study of materials--has been virtually put during the orbital station's flight. [as received]

Aleksey Yeliseyev, flight director, recalled that the Salyut-6 station has been used for a record-long time in a manned-flight mode. The longest duration of a continuous flight of one crew was 185 days. Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin worked on board the station with a small interval for 350 days, establishing a time record for work in space. These results show that with proper organisation of life on board the station, no changes hazardous to health occur in the human organism.

It was pointed out at the press conference that nine international crews visited the orbital station under the Intercosmos research programme. The use of scientific apparatus made in socialist countries has provided an opportunity to give greater scope to the experiments which were originally planned for the Salyut-6 station.

Subsequently flights under the Intercosmos programme are to be continued.

French cosmonauts have successfully completed a general training in the Zvezdny Gorodok (Star Town). Their training is to be continued from September 1.

Ivanchenkov Statement

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[Statement by Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Aleksandr Ivanchenkov at 13 July, Moscow press conference on the results of five Salyut--Soyuz flights; Ivanchenkov summarizes journalists' questions--live]

[Text] A question from a PRAVDA correspondent: What are the prospects for development of piloted space flights opened up by the results of the Salyut-6 flight? There is also a question from a REUTER correspondent: What is the basic function of Cosmos-1267 satellite? And there is a second question: According to the U.S. press, the Soviet Union plans to launch a space station in the mid-eighties capable of accommodating 12 cosmonauts and weighing 110 tons. How near the truth is this?

I should like to talk about the prospects for near-earth space flights, basing what I say primarily on the results of flights on the Salyut-6 station. As you know, the Salyut-6 station has been called a second generation station in the press, and among us cosmonauts and (?developers of) space systems. Why has it received such a name? First and foremost because it differs [words indistinct] from its predecessors, in the introduction [words indistinct] three fundamental design decisions. First, and foremost, the presence of a second docking unit, then the development of refueling in space, and the development of the Progress (?transport) system. It is the introduction of these three design decisions that has made it possible to implement such a long-term space program. It has been working in orbit for about 4 years, 2 years of that in piloted flight. I think these design decisions, which [words indistinct] should be implemented on future stations. [Passage indistinct]

Naturally, proceeding from the experience of work on the Salyut-6 station, one can speak of the future of space stations which will work for a minimum of 4 years, and, putting it boldly, perhaps for more than 5 years, if the application of such decisions is used. A system of long-term flights by crews was realized on the Salyut-6 station. The maximum stay was 185 days. This was possible thanks to the introduction of very effective systems to combat weightlessness, from the point of view of space medicine [words indistinct]. For this reason, talking of the future of space flights, one can say that more prolonged space flights, at least more than 6 months, are quite possible.

As far as the design feature of the two space docking ports is concerned and looking to the longer term, this provides us with experience of docking [words indistinct] with space ships and enables us in the future to look ahead to the creation of multimodular structures. In other words, in the long term, the appearance of this station will be such that you will have some kind of single unit on which will be located a large number or several docking ports to which will be docked various modules performing different functions.

The Cosmos-1267 satellite can be viewed as one of the variants for such a module. First of all, this satellite is equipped with guidance systems--systems which allow it to dock with the Salyut-6 station [passage indistinct]. The satellite is equipped with various life support systems.

For instance, the (?joint) use together with the Salyut-6 station has made it possible to analyze and establish the working and correctness of for instance the organization of the thermal regulation system, power feeds and other questions. This [words indistinct] will be seen as one of the prototypes of future modular systems.

Naturally, answering the second question from REUTER on whether there will be space stations with 12 cosmonauts working on board (?in the eighties), we can say that the appearance of a station such as this, for example, will be determined above all by the tasks which will be performed by cosmonauts aboard a multimodular station of this kind. Naturally, the size of each module and the number of cosmonauts on the module will depend on the scale of the experiments being carried out on this station--whether it be 12 cosmonauts, or 3 or 6, it all depends on the specific tasks facing them.

ZAKHARKO INTERVIEWS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION LEADER

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[Correspondent V. Zakharko interview with V. Shamontyev, leader of the 26th Soviet Antarctic Expedition: "Antarctica: Minus 80"]

[Text] The antarctic treaty giving each country equal rights in carrying out scientific research in the interests of all mankind came into force 20 years ago. The 26th Soviet expedition is now working on the icy continent. Its leader V. Shamontyev, answers by teletype questions put by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Zakharko.

[Question] How better to begin a talk about the Antarctic than with the weather, all the more so since you are now in mid-winter. What is there outside the window?

[Answer] There is nothing to see--the polar night, night all round the clock. Antarctica's territory is 1.5 times bigger than Europe, and of course the weather here is not the same everywhere. Deep in the continent's interior, at our Vostok Station, the temperature this winter has already reached 80 degrees below zero. At the six coastal stations, including Molodezhnaya, from where I am speaking, hurricanes are frequent. At Russkaya Station wind speeds frequently reach over 60 meters per second. It is hard, sometimes very hard, to live and work under such conditions, but everyone's mood is businesslike. And it is a business which is important for science and which is interesting because many of us will probably return here many times.

[Question] How many people are in the expedition?

[Answer] There are 149 at Molodezhnaya, 61 at Mirnyy, 25 at Vostok, 26 at Novolazarevskaya, 21 at Bellinghausen, 12 at Leningradskaya, and 9 at Russkaya. In all 303 people. Over 100 of them are experienced polar scientists who have taken part in previous expeditions and have been on drifting stations in the Arctic Ocean. Mirnyy Chief N. Dmitriyev, is working in the Antarctic for the eighth time. The aerologist I. Abdrakhmanov, the oceanologist V. Yevseyev, the geophysicist M. Kashurko, the construction worker K. Andreyev, the meteorologist V. Vasilyev and the radio operator Yu. Bryukhno are spending their sixth winter here. There are 9 people spending their fifth winter here, for 10 of our comrades it is the fourth winter, and over 20 people have come for the third time.

[Question] Unless I am wrong, it was you who originally chose the site for the present Molodezhnaya Station?

[Answer] I took part 19 years ago in the seventh expedition, and it was then that Enderby Land was surveyed to select a site for a new station. With time it has become the main base for our research on the sixth continent. I have enjoyed watching this town grow: It now has over 50 buildings--houses, service buildings, radio reception and transmission centers, a power station, a dispensary, a garage, workshops, oil tanks and storehouses. We live in well-appointed houses made of arbolit [concrete based on cement packed with timber waste] and aluminum with electric light, heating and sewerage. The first timber panelboard structures will soon be replaced with modern buildings. A messroom, galley and library with several thousand works of fiction and scientific books will be located in one of the buildings. In the evenings we watch movies and there is a large stock of films--over 500. In a separate building there is a bath-house and a laundry with steaming and dry cleaning facilities. All the buildings and establishments are equipped with radios and telephones.

[Question] What is the expedition's task?

[Answer] We are continuing the complex of observations under programs in aerometeorology, many departments of geophysics, oceanology, hydrography, and polar medicine. Research into the atmosphere is conducted by traditional methods and with the aid of meteorological rockets. Information is processed on computers. Scientific operations work takes a large place: the compilation of weather forecasts and ice maps for the regions of Antarctica for fishing vessels. A large group of polar scientists is carrying out technical engineering and administrative work, maintaining constant radio links and servicing transportation facilities and the power station. A large construction detachment is also working at Molodezhnaya. Two new metal buildings are now being erected, where the meteorologists and airmen will soon be housed. The world's first ice airfield, with a snow runway capable of receiving heavy aircraft arriving from the USSR, is located about 30km from the station, near Mount Vechernyaya. A detachment of specialists works permanently at the airfield and is preparing the runway to receive aircraft in the summer.

[Question] Are there foreign scientists at our stations?

[Answer] There are nine geophysicists and biologists from the GDR spending the winter with us. Under the Antarctica treaty Soviet scientists cooperate closely with their colleagues from other countries. There is a regular exchange of scientific information. And we are now exchanging greetings and congratulations on the Antarctic's main holiday--"midwinter day." Things will be easier for us now--the polar night will recede, the sun will rise, and our hearts will also grow warmer. Many kind telegrams are reaching us from home. I want to take this opportunity to convey warm greetings and best wishes from the South Pole to IZVESTIYA readers and all my fellow countrymen!